THE

# GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:


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London Evening
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# AUGUST, 1806.

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Embelliſhed with Perſpective Views of Fort Nassau, and Goonon Apy Volcano, at Banda; and alſo, of Nockholt Church, and Dover and Tonbridge Priories, in Kent.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.


Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Post-paid. 1806.

## Meteorological Table for Auguſt, 1806. By W. Cary, Strand.

| Day of Month. | Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn. | Noon. | 11 o'cl. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in Aug. 1806. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *July* | ° | ° | ° | | |
| 27 | 60 | 72 | 58 | 29,64 | fair |
| 28 | 59 | 71 | 60 | ,57 | ſhowery |
| 29 | 62 | 69 | 59 | ,68 | ſhowery |
| 30 | 63 | 69 | 61 | ,82 | ſhowery |
| 31 | 60 | 72 | 60 | ,71 | fair |
| *Au.* 1 | 60 | 66 | 58 | ,69 | cloudy |
| 2 | 60 | 70 | 57 | ,52 | ſtormy |
| 3 | 60 | 69 | 59 | ,80 | ſhowery |
| 4 | 58 | 68 | 61 | ,95 | fair |
| 5 | 59 | 71 | 60 | 30,00 | fair |
| 6 | 58 | 68 | 60 | 30,00 | cloudy |
| 7 | 64 | 74 | 64 | 29,98 | fair |
| 8 | 66 | 75 | 64 | ,92 | fair |
| 9 | 67 | 77 | 66 | ,89 | fair |
| 10 | 66 | 76 | 64 | ,99 | fair |
| 11 | 65 | 73 | 67 | 30,00 | fair |

| D. of Month | Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn. | Noon. | 11 o'cl. Night. | Barom. in. pts | Weather in Aug. 1806. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° | ° | ° | | |
| 12 | 63 | 73 | 60 | 29,92 | fair |
| 13 | 60 | 67 | 56 | ,71 | ſhowery |
| 14 | 57 | 68 | 54 | ,78 | ſhowery |
| 15 | 55 | 69 | 56 | ,92 | fair |
| 16 | 57 | 71 | 60 | 30,19 | fair |
| 17 | 60 | 73 | 64 | ,20 | fair |
| 18 | 64 | 72 | 64 | ,10 | fair |
| 19 | 66 | 72 | 67 | 29,98 | fair |
| 20 | 66 | 72 | 66 | ,78 | ſhow.w.thun. |
| 21 | 65 | 70 | 65 | ,69 | ſhowery |
| 22 | 64 | 74 | 64 | ,52 | fair |
| 23 | 65 | 73 | 64 | ,95 | fair |
| 24 | 65 | 74 | 57 | 30,00 | fair |
| 25 | 57 | 70 | 59 | 30,10 | fair |
| 26 | 57 | 64 | 57 | 29,47 | rain |

## AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Auguſt 16, 1806.

### INLAND COUNTIES.

| | Wheat s. | Wheat d. | Rye s. | Rye d. | Barley s. | Barley d. | Oats s. | Oats d. | Beans s. | Beans d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Middleſ. | 78 | 8 | 43 | 0 | 37 | 1 | 35 | 6 | 45 | 11 |
| Surrey | 83 | 8 | 38 | 0 | 37 | 8 | 33 | 8 | 44 | 0 |
| Hertford | 71 | 2 | 41 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 27 | 4 | 37 | 3 |
| Bedford | 72 | 3 | 44 | 10 | 36 | 0 | 28 | 4 | 40 | 4 |
| Huntingd. | 67 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 32 | 6 | 24 | 6 | 39 | 4 |
| Northam. | 74 | 8 | 50 | 9 | 36 | 0 | 29 | 9 | 45 | 3 |
| Rutland | 76 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 42 | 0 |
| Leiceſter | 80 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 35 | 8 | 28 | 5 | 00 | 0 |
| Nottingh. | 86 | 5 | 53 | 0 | 42 | 6 | 29 | 7 | 47 | 4 |
| Derby | 90 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 30 | 8 | 50 | 0 |
| Stafford | 84 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 42 | 7 | 32 | 7 | 50 | 5 |
| Salop | 90 | 0 | 64 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 31 | 5 | 00 | 0 |
| Hereford | 85 | 7 | 51 | 2 | 38 | 2 | 29 | 0 | 44 | 7 |
| Worceſt. | 85 | 1 | 43 | 4 | 45 | 6 | 35 | 6 | 52 | 5 |
| Warwick | 87 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 35 | 7 | 54 | 5 |
| Wilts | 74 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 31 | 10 | 52 | 4 |
| Berks | 78 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 34 | 6 | 32 | 10 | 50 | 0 |
| Oxford | 78 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 39 | 4 | 31 | 11 | 46 | 4 |
| Bucks | 75 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 33 | 3 | 46 | 1 |
| Brecon | 91 | 2 | 54 | 4 | 42 | 11 | 24 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Montgo. | 92 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 26 | 5 | 00 | 0 |
| Radnor | 89 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 40 | 2 | 26 | 11 | 00 | 0 |

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 81 | 7 | 49 | 4 | 39 | 0 | 30 | 2 | 45 | 2 |

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |

### MARITIME COUNTIES.

| | Wheat s. | Wheat d. | Rye s. | Rye d. | Barley s. | Barley d. | Oats s. | Oats d. | Beans s. | Beans d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eſſex | 80 | 8 | 39 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 37 | 6 | 40 | 3 |
| Kent | 84 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 36 | 6 | 38 | 0 | 41 | 0 |
| Suſſex | 77 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 40 | 1 | 43 | 0 |
| Suffolk | 73 | 2 | 40 | 0 | 37 | 2 | 33 | 6 | 38 | 10 |
| Cambrid. | 72 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 21 | 4 | 35 | 7 |
| Norfolk | 69 | 2 | 44 | 0 | 33 | 9 | 24 | 0 | 37 | 6 |
| Lincoln | 77 | 11 | 50 | 6 | 36 | 7 | 23 | 10 | 44 | 0 |
| York | 75 | 7 | 50 | 8 | 34 | 10 | 26 | 11 | 43 | 7 |
| Durham | 80 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 30 | 5 | 00 | 0 |
| Northum. | 78 | 8 | 49 | 7 | 34 | 10 | 31 | 10 | 00 | 0 |
| Cumberl. | 80 | 2 | 59 | 7 | 48 | 5 | 34 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| Weſtmor. | 88 | 7 | 62 | 2 | 49 | 4 | 34 | 10 | 00 | 0 |
| Lancaſter | 83 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 39 | 1 | 30 | 7 | 49 | 4 |
| Cheſter | 79 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 25 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| Flint | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Denbigh | 87 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 55 | 10 | 28 | 9 | 00 | 0 |
| Angleſea | 80 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Carnarvon | 80 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Merionet. | 88 | 4 | 68 | 0 | 64 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Cardigan | 80 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Pembroke | 73 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 35 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Carmarth. | 93 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Glamorg. | 83 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Glouceſt. | 84 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 41 | 2 | 30 | 8 | 51 | 6 |
| Somerſet | 86 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 26 | 2 | 46 | 0 |
| Monmo. | 100 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Devon | 86 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 31 | 1 | 00 | 0 |
| Cornwall | 87 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 35 | 10 | 26 | 8 | 00 | 0 |
| Dorſet | 77 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 37 | 6 | 52 | 0 |
| Hants | 77 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 45 | 3 |

## AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Diſtricts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

| Wheat s. | Wheat d. | Rye s. | Rye d. | Barley s. | Barley d. | Oats s. | Oats d. | Beans s. | Beans d. | Peaſe s. | Peaſe d. | Oatmeal s. | Oatmeal d. | Beer or Big s. | Beer or Big d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 79 | 9 | 50 | 1 | 38 | 8 | 29 | 1 | 44 | 0 | 44 | 11 | 43 | 2 | 00 | 0 |

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

## For AUGUST, 1806.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 1.

THE following remarkable hiſtory of a noble perſonage from whom one of the moſt illuſtrious of our Dukes is lineally deſcended, is tranſmitted to you in the quaint but nervous language of Dr. Fuller.

"The ſufferings of Katherine Dutcheſs of Suffolk, Baroneſs Willoughby of Ereſby, late widow of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, ſince wife to Richard Bertie, eſq. muſt not be forgotten; a lady of a ſharp wit, and ſure hand to drive her wit home, and make it pierce, when ſhe pleaſed. This made Biſhop Gardiner to hate her much for her *jeſts* on him, but more for her *earneſt* towards God, the ſincerity of her Religion; and thereupon ſhe was forced, with her huſband and infant-daughter, to fly beyond the ſeas.

"It would tire our pen to trace their removals, from their houſe (the Barbican in London) to Lion's-Key, thence to Leigh, thence over ſeas (being twice drived back again) into Brabant, thence to Santon, a city of Cleveland, thence to Frankford, thence (by many intermediate ſtages) into Poland. Every removal miniſtered them matters of new difficulties, to improve their patience; new dangers, to employ their prayers; and new deliverances, to admire God's providence. Eſpecially in their paſſage from Santon to Weſel, in a cold February, and a great thaw, after a long froſt, in a dark night, and rainy weather, through ways unknown, without guide to direct, or company to defend them, leaving certain *foes* behind, and having but ſuſpected *friends* before them. The end of their journey was worſe than their journey itſelf, finding firſt at Weſel no inn to entertain them, able to ſpeak little High Dutch for themſelves, and other willing to ſpeak in comfort to them. In a word, it would trouble one's head to invent more troubles than they had all at once; and it would break one's heart to undergo but half ſo many, ſeeing their real ſufferings *out-romanced* the fictions of many *errant adventurers*.

"No Engliſh Subject had like Foreign Relations with this Lady, and yet they rather afflicted than befriended her. She had been Wife to Him who had been Huſband to a Queen of France, yet durſt not go into that country. By the confeſſion of Biſhop Gardiner himſelf, ſhe and Queen Mary were the only Engliſh Ladies of Spaniſh extraction and alliance; yet was it unſafe for her to ſtay in any part of the Spaniſh Dominion. The Emperor owed her (as Executrix to her Huſband Duke Charles) great ſums of money; yet durſt ſhe not demand payment, leſt the *Credetrix* ſhould be made away, and ſo the debt ſatisfied.

"Yet an higher Emperor, even God himſelf, ſeemed in ſome ſort indebted unto her *(He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord)* for her bounty at home, in the height of her honour, to Foreigners, Proteſtants eſpecially, in diſtreſs.

"And now that good debtor, God's providence, made full payment thereof, by inciting the King of Poland, at the mediation of the Palatine of Vilna (as he at the inſtance of John Baron Alaſco, who formerly in England had taſted of this Lady's liberality) to call this Dutcheſs and her Huſband to a place in Poland, of ſafety, profit, credit, and command, where they comfortably continued till the death of Queen Mary. During theſe their travels, *Peregrine Bertie* (carrying his foreign nativity in his name) was born unto them, afterwards the valiant Lord *Willoughby of Ereſby*. To example,

conclude, let this virtuous Lady her example, encourage all to be good to all godly in diſtreſs, ſeeing *Hoſpes hodie, cras Hoſpes*, the *Entertainers* to-day may want *Entertainment* to-morrow*." Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, *May 5.*

HAVING been twice called upon (in pp. 282, 303), for having aſſerted in my "Memoirs of Peers of James I." that the Viſcounty of Montague was extinct, while your Correſpondents conceive it to belong to the family of Lord Altamont (now Marquis of Sligoe); I beg to ſtate, that if I am in an error I ſhall be moſt ready to confeſs it. I have no malignant pleaſure, like ſome officious genealogiſts, more remarkable for their induſtry than their liberality, education, or talents, in ſuppreſſing the rights of inheritance, or deſtroying the ſmalleſt twig of our antient Nobility. My opinion was formed on the beſt documents which were then before me; from the negative evidence derived from the non-claim of the Iriſh family of Browne, and the want of authority in the account of that family in "Archdall's Iriſh Peerage," vol. III. p. 271; for it is there aſſerted, without a reference to any proof, that Capt. Richard Browne, of the Neale, co. Mayo, in Ireland, the founder of this family, was a younger ſon of the firſt Viſcount Montague: but in Collins's pedigree of the laſt family I can find no younger ſon of the name of Richard. I do not mean that Collins's authority is in the leaſt deciſive; but it affords ſome preſumption, till evidence to the contrary is produced. Yet, even if the deſcent be aſcertained, the Engliſh Peerage would fall on Lord Kilmaine, as the elder branch, and not on Lord Sligoe.

I am much obliged to your firſt Correſpondent for the manner in which he ſpeaks of the book in which the ſuppoſed error is contained. He calls upon me, as many others have lately done, for my *ſecond volume*. It is my intention, ſoon to produce it: but if I have pauſed, I have had good reaſon; for the demand for my firſt volume has given me no ground to ſuppoſe my labours, on this ſubject, acceptable to the publick. Perhaps had the impreſſion been taken on *wire-wove, hot-preſſed paper*, its fate might have been different.

The book coſt me ſome toil; and, I muſt ſay, that without pretending to any other praiſe than the induſtry of compilation, it has brought into one point of view many ſcattered notices uſeful to the hiſtorian and the biographer. If authorities are brought together in the very words of the originals, which often gives the narrative an uncouth form, let it be remembered that it was not from any difficulty which the compiler found in producing language of his own; but from a deſire of performing an uſeful, rather than a ſplendid taſk. He was well aware that a continued narrative, all of one tiſſue, interſperſed with reflections, and caſt in a mould to which modern ears are habituated, would have been more popular with others, as well as more pleaſant to himſelf to execute. Perhaps both objects might have been effected by throwing his documents into an appendix, but the advantage of juxta-poſition would have been loſt.

There are thoſe, perhaps, who conſider this book in the nature of a common Peerage, or a collection of genealogies. Permit me to inform them that nothing can be more the reverſe. A common Peerage is a book of univerſal panegyrick, in which the good and the bad, the high and the low, are recorded with ſuch indiſcriminate honours, that the only diſtinction would be abuſe. There the upſtart of yeſterday has a longer pedigree than the Nevilles, the Cliffords, and the Talbots; and a fellow who got his money out of a ſhop by fraud and extortion, and bought his Peerage with a portion of its diſgraceful ſpoils, makes a greater figure than a Somers, an Eldon, a Chatham, or a Nelſon. There we read long records of offices held by men whom all the world laughed at and deſpiſed*. In truth ſome of the old patents are almoſt too ludicrous. I was reading one, the other day, in which the great merits of the party were ſtrongly urged, as the reaſon of the elevation. And what will my readers gueſs thoſe merits to have been? Why, it is well known, that they were nothing more than being brother to the miſtreſs of the Monarch who then filled the Throne!

* Fuller's Church Hiſtory, Book VIII. p. 38.

* See Burke's eloquent remarks on this ſubject.

In

In the "Peers of King James" I have endeavoured to introduce a diſtinction of characters, from more genuine and impartial ſources. My object has been hiſtory, not flattery. The vanity of individuals is a concern with which I have nothing to do. I have been anxious to exhibit the portraits of a particular order of men in this kingdom, during a ſingle reign, in the light in which they appeared to their moſt intelligent cotemporaries; to revive the faded features and cloſed eyes of the really great; and to tear off the falſe luſtre and modern colours beſtowed by pride and folly on obſcure anceſtors.

I have filled my pages with no dry genealogical deductions of men whoſe births, marriages, and deaths, were all they have left to be recorded; with no heraldric pedantry, no uſeleſs rent-rolls, no inſipid epitaphs; but have drawn my materials from the letters of ſtateſmen, from memoir-writers, and hiſtorians. Such aids to the memory in combining materials, diſperſed among voluminous and high-priced works, ought, I think, to be acceptable to minds embued with a liberal curioſity. But this is a point on which it is for the publick, and not for me, to decide. The compiler can eaſily find other ſubjects to occupy his attention, with at leaſt equal gratification to himſelf.

Yours, &c. S. E. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Winton, April* 30.

YOUR Correſpondent (p. 303) is certainly incorrect, as to his ſuppoſition of the title of Viſcount Montague being merged in the Marquiſate of Sligo. An Engliſh title cannot be merged in an Iriſh title, nor an Iriſh in an Engliſh. Added to which, the Marquis of Sligo is deſcended from a younger branch of the family of Lord Kilmaine, who is the head of the Browne family in Ireland, and of courſe the claimant (if any) to the title and honours of Viſcount Montague. Lord Kilmaine is the lineal heir male, and the eighth baronet in deſcent, from Sir John Browne, Bart. ſo created June 17, 1636. Which Sir John, the firſt baronet, was (according to Archdall,) the lineal male deſcendant of the Hon. Richard Browne, (youngeſt ſon of Sir Anthony Browne, the firſt Viſcount Montague,) who ſettled in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Marquis of Sligo (lately created an Engliſh Peer by the title of Baron Monteagle) is deſcended from John Browne, ſecond ſon of the firſt baronet Sir John Browne, 1636. N. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 6.

IN your Obituary for September laſt, (vol. LXXV. p. 886,) it is ſtated that a Mr. Sperrey, of Diſeworth, Leiceſterſhire, loſt his life, within a few hours by being ſtung by a Waſp upon the back of his hand. During the months of Auguſt and September my family were conſiderably annoyed by thoſe vexatious neighbours: ſix large neſts were deſtroyed within twenty yards of my habitation. My wife was ſtung on her neck, and on one inſtep; my girl, of four years old, on one finger; my boy, of two years old, on one hand; and myſelf, upon one eye-brow; and upon the calf of one leg. All theſe pungent diſaſters were, however, ſpeedily done away by *the immediate application of Eau-de-Luce*, which I poured upon the hurts, and rubbed thoroughly in. The pain ſubſided in the ſpace of a few ſeconds; and, after a few minutes, all inflammation ceaſed.

The ſerious occurrence of Mr. Sperrey has induced me to be thus particular, and to preſent the publick, through your valuable Repoſitory, with this ſpeedy and effectual remedy.

EAU-DE-LUCE.

Take ſpirit of wine one ounce, ſpirit of ſal ammoniacum four ounces, oil of amber one ſcruple, white Caſtile ſoap ten grains. Digeſt the ſoap and oil in the ſpirits of wine, add the ammoniacum, and ſhake well together.

If Mr. Urban thinks the above worthy of inſertion he may rely upon the facts. The writer has witneſſed, in repeated inſtances, the ſame good effects, from *Eau-de-Luce*, on perſons bitten by Scolopendræ, and ſtung by Scorpions, in the Carnatic, and on the Coaſt of Coromandel.

Yours, &c. LAWRENCE LOTION.

*Extract of a Letter from the Rev.* WILLIAM COLE, *of Wilton, to the Rev. Dr.* LORT.

"——NOW follows a ſingularity; a converſation between you and me, and tranſmitted to you in your life-time. Had you not been a favourite, I ſhould not have ſhewn it to you: but here it is, and make the moſt of

of it. A man of my sequestered turn is glad to lay hold of curious anecdotes where he can get them.

"Mr. Lort of Trinity College, drinking coffee with me at Milton, September 18, 1771, told me that he had been at Bristol, where they had some some few years ago made a discovery, &c. &c. [Rowley's Poem]. At the same time Mr. L. told me, that they had been pulling down the old venerable gates of the City, and erecting modern ones. The Magistrates shewed long before their ill-taste, by removing a most elegant and most ornamental Gothic cross out of their City, where, perhaps, it might have been incommodious in a narrow street. This was afterwards conveniently enough placed in the College-green or Square, before the Cathedral, where I saw it with pleasure 1746, being then no small ornament to the place. But I am informed it was once again sent packing, but to what place removed I know not. The Clergy in this case shewed their want of taste infinitely more than the Aldermen, as here it was no obstruction, but rather a beauty. Similar to this was what Mr. Lort mentioned, at the same time that calling on the Bishop of Norwich, and talking with his Lordship on the great qualifications of Mr. Canning, his merits to the town of Bristol, and the kingdom in general; the Bishop made answer, that if he had not prevented it, the inhabitants of that grateful parish had thrown out the monument of its so worthy benefactor. Bristol may be a good trading City, and skilled in those arts that will at last end in the destruction of this and every other great trading and luxurious nation: but the Virtues of Gratitude, Decency, and Generosity, I think their Historian will be at a loss to find out in it. Dr. Bentham, Canon of Christ Church, calling on me next day and reading this account, told me that the Cross was removed to Mr. Hoare's Garden.

"No doubt you have seen in the London Evening Post of the last fortnight, several scurrilous squibs and reflections on our Primate, not for his routs at the Palace, but for his endeavouring to bring folks to a sense of their duty and decency. In the last week's paper it is repeated, and the Archbishop's lady taxed with routs on a Sunday. Though I had formerly the honour of a decent familiarity with his Grace while at college, and have all the veneration that is due *tanto patri*; yet if the fact is true, and it is boldly and confidently asserted in the Presbyterian manner, I cannot help thinking but all that is said is proper enough for such anti-episcopal carriage. I have myself, as William Cole, no particular objection to a game of cards even on a Sunday evening, but as Vicar of a parish I should think myself highly blameable to do so in my parish, or as a clergyman any where, in a country where the prejudice is so vehement against it; so that I cannot believe the assertion.

"Pray what is that book that your Prelate has stigmatized so lately, and for which he is cajoled in the same Presbyterian paper of April 2, as a worthy Patriotic Bishop? For my life, though I have heard nothing of it before, I cannot help being prejudiced in its favour, by its being reprobated by that generation (I do not mean the Bishop) as fit for the fire. This Mr. *Libertatis Amor* has done so much service to the writer, that I shall infallibly send for "English Candour and Good Nature," merely for its being ranked with the writings of Dr. Johnson, Tucker, Shebbeare, &c. notwithstanding the party virulence against them.

W. C."

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Mr. URBAN, *August* 8.

SOME church notes relative to the *Wilbraham* family having been communicated by "An Old Correspondent," in p. 707 of your last year's volume, the following epitaph on one of its greatest ornaments may not be unacceptable to a certain class of your numerous readers: it is inscribed on a monument erected by the late Richard Wilbraham Bootle, esq. in the church of Astbury, Cheshire, in memory of his father:

"Near this place is buried *Randle Wilbraham*, of Rode Hall in the County Palatine of Chester, esq. of which he was Vice Chamberlain; also Deputy Steward of the University of Oxford, and Barrister at Law. He was second son of Randle Wilbraham, of Townsend, in Nantwich, in the same county, esq. by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, of Norton in the said County, bart. He died December 3, 1770, aged 76.

"His great industry and abilities carried him to the highest reputation and practice in his profession, which he adorned

adorned with ſound knowledge, clear judgment, and ſteady integrity. He ſat many years in Parliament, where his public conduct, ſuperior to intereſt and faction, ſhewed him a lover of his King and Country; the Laws and Conſtitution of which he well underſtood and well maintained, loyal, upright, and independent. His private virtues ſhone in the Huſband, Father, and Friend; tender, careful, affectionate, candid, and eaſy. The natural goodneſs of his heart he improved by ſincere Religion. He was a true Chriſtian, and a firm member of the Church of England.

He married Dorothea, daughter of Andrew Kenrick, eſq. Barriſter at Law. She died Nov. 18, 1754, aged 59; and was buried here." ANTIQUARIUS.

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Mr. URBAN, *New Bridge Street, Auguſt 6.*

I SHOULD think it highly improper to addreſs you on a ſubject merely medical; but the purport of the preſent letter, though connected with medicine, is ſo intereſting to the publick at large, that I flatter myſelf I ſhall be excuſed for endeavouring to draw their attention to it through the medium of your Magazine. The violence of the inflammation of the eyes, to which the natives of Egypt are ſubject, is well known; and the melancholy proofs we have had of its tendency to deſtroy viſion, as evidenced by the great number of ſoldiers who returned to England from that country in the year 1802 in a ſtate of total blindneſs, muſt unavoidably give pain to every one who reflects upon them. The general opinion has hitherto been, that the *Ophthalmia* (by which name this diſorder has been often, though improperly, diſtinguiſhed) was confined to Egypt, and was dependent on ſuch local circumſtances as rendered other countries ſecure from its influence. It cannot, however, be denied that an inflammation preciſely ſimilar, both in its ſymptoms and progreſs, to the Egyptian *Ophthalmia*, has not unfrequently appeared in this and in other countries; and thoſe medical men who have had much experience in the management of ſuch diſorders, have too often witneſſed its woeful termination here as there, in a ſtate of total blindneſs. It has rarely happened, indeed, that the *Ophthalmia* in this country has been communicated to the attendants and friends of the perſon who had the diſorder; but this alſo has, occaſionally, taken place, and ſometimes, though rarely, the inflammation has affected, with almoſt equal violence, a whole family. Within the laſt few months, an *Ophthalmia* of the kind above mentioned has attacked a great number of ſoldiers in ſeveral of our regiments; and a diſorder, not wholly unlike to it, has alſo ſhewn itſelf, though with leſs violence, in ſome of our boarding-ſchools, where it has been communicated to a conſiderable number of children, and has occaſioned great trouble and inconvenience before it could be ſubdued.

Now, Sir, my principal object in troubling you with the preſent letter is, to intimate a conviction ſtrongly impreſſed on my mind, and which, I think, has been proved by many inſtances that have come under my notice, that this diſorder is not ſo likely to be communicated by an infectious ſtate of the atmoſphere, as by the contact of ſome ſmall portion of the morbid ſecretion that iſſues from the eyes of thoſe who are affected with it. The ſecretion that takes place in this ſpecies of *Ophthalmia* is not merely an increaſe of tears, but is a purulent coloured fluid, which is often profuſe in quantity, and as thick in conſiſtence as common cream; and if a ſingle particle of this fluid be applied to an healthy eye, it is, I believe, as fully able to convey the diſorder to it, as the inſertion of a particle of the Small-pox or Cow-pox matter would be to communicate theſe ſeveral diſorders to thoſe who are inoculated by them. The inference from this obſervation is, that the utmoſt care is neceſſary to prevent the handkerchiefs and cloths that are employed by thoſe who have an inflammation in the eyes from being uſed by other perſons; and, in particular, that the baſins in which they waſh be thoroughly cleanſed before others are permitted to make uſe of them. Theſe are cautions which are neceſſary to be regarded, if we only look to the advantages of cleanlineſs; but they become infinitely important, when it is conſidered that they tend to preſerve from ſo dreadful a diſorder as a malignant *Ophthalmia*. They are particularly neceſſary in nurſeries and boarding-ſchools; and they are not leſs important on-board of ſhips, and in the tents and barracks of ſoldiers. In all theſe places, there is too much reaſon to fear, that many not only wipe with the

the ſame towel, but waſh with the ſame water.

I only add, on the treatment of this diſorder, that it appears to me in general to be moſt highly inflammatory; that large and repeated evacuations are often indiſpenſably neceſſary; and that theſe, with the free application of cold water, ſometimes made colder by the addition of ice, are among the moſt effectual remedies with which I am acquainted.

Yours, &c. JAMES WARE.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 4.

THE following ſingular coincidences may furniſh matter for reflection to the curious. It has been generally admitted, that the Roman Empire, after paſſing under *ſeven* different forms of government (or *ſeven* heads), was divided into *ten* kingdoms in Europe (the ten *horns* of DANIEL and JOHN); and that, notwithſtanding the various changes Europe has undergone, the number of kingdoms were generally about ten.

It is not a little ſurpriſing, that the *Heads of the Family of Napoleon*, who has effected ſuch a change in the ſame Empire, *are exactly ſeven*; viz.

1. NAPOLEON.
2. JOSEPH, King of Italy.
3. LOUIS, King of Holland.
4. JEROME.
5. MURAT, Duke of Berg and Cleves.
6. Cardinal FESCH.
7. BEAUHARNOIS, the adopted ſon of Napoleon.

And alſo, that *the Members of the New Federation are juſt ten*; viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Bavaria | 6. Wembourg |
| 2. Wirtemberg | 7. Hohenzollern |
| 3. Baden | 8. Aremberg |
| 4. Darmſtadt | 9. Salm |
| 5. Naſſau | 10. Leyen. |

It is alſo remarkable, that in *the man's name*, NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE, there are preciſely three times ſix letters:

NAPOLE ONBUON APARTE.
6 6 6 666

And in his name is contained the name given by JOHN to the King of the Locuſts, who is called "APOLEON," or "the Deſtroyer!"

Yours, &c. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 10.

THE following anecdote is from Ramel's "Narrative of the Deportation to Cayenne:"

"——— and by his ſide
His faithful ſervant old Caleſius died!"

"Le Tellier, ſervant to Barthélémy, came running up as we were getting into the carriages, with an order from the Directory permitting him to accompany his maſter." He delivered it to Augereau, who having read it ſaid, "You are determined then to ſhare the fate of theſe men, who are loſt for ever. Whatever events await them, be aſſured they will never return." "My mind is made up," anſwered Le Tellier; "I ſhall be but too happy to ſhare the misfortunes of my maſter." "Well then," replied Augereau; "Go, fanatic, and periſh with him." At the ſame time adding, "Soldiers, let this man be watched as cloſely as thoſe miſcreants." Le Tellier threw himſelf on his knees before his maſter, who was too happy at this awful moment to preſs ſo affectionate a friend to his boſom. This worthy fellow has conſtantly ſhewn the ſame courage and attachment; and we have always conſidered him as one of our companions."

This honeſt and generous creature at laſt, however, like Caleſius, fell a victim to his fidelity.

Yours, &c. STEPHANUS.

*** The Portrait of the Earl of ESSEX has been ſo often engraved, as to be now no rarity; and the *Plica Polonica* has been already illuſtrated in our vol. LV. p. 766.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 26.

THE following *Action on the Caſe*, faithfully tranſlated from the original record, 2 and 3 Edw. I. Rot 19, is a curious evidence of the venerable antiquity of the preſent forms of proceeding in our Courts of Juſtice.

Yours, &c. A SEARCHER.

Pleas before the Lord the King, and Ralph de Hengham and his Companions, Juſtices *(aſſigned)* to hear and determine Pleas of the King, on the Octave of St. Michael, in the 2d and 3d year of the reign of King Edward.

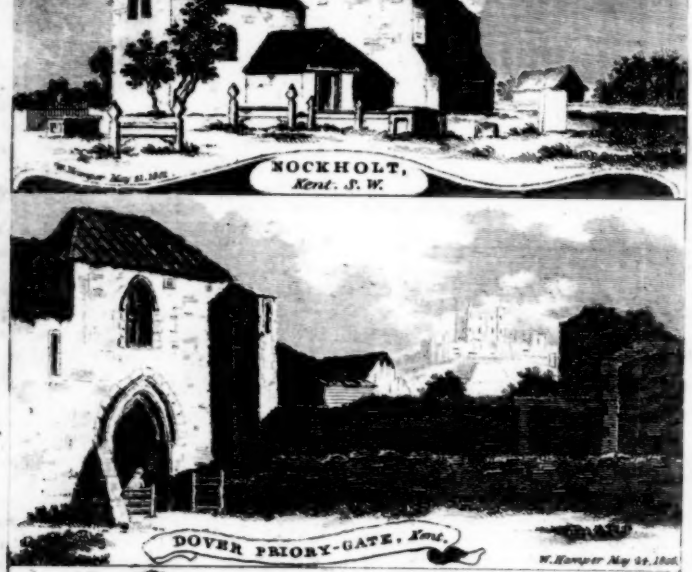
As yet in 15 days of St. Michael.

*Suſſex* to wit. Declaration ſtates, that William de Brewoſe was attached to anſwer Robert Agyllun of a Plea, &c. And then proceeds to alledge, that the ſaid William forbad the men of Shorcham to ſell Proviſion to the ſaid Robert, to his damage of 100*l.*; and therefore he brings ſuit, &c.—Plea, traverſing ſame, concluding *ad patriam*, &c.—Whereupon iſſue was joined; and the jury found, that one Nicholas, bailiff of the aforeſaid William, by the command of the ſaid William, forbad his men of Shoreham to ſell Proviſions to the ſaid Robert, or thoſe belonging to him, or to permit them to make any purchaſes in the aforeſaid Town.

Therefore the ſaid Robert do recover damages, which are taxed at *one mark*.

Mr.

NOCKHOLT,
Kent. S. W.



DOVER PRIORY-GATE, Kent.

TONBRIDGE PRIORY, Kent.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Feb.* 24.

I BEG your acceptance of three Kentiſh views. *Fig.* 1. is the Church at Nockholt, the next pariſh S.E. from Cudham, whoſe hiſtory is ſo amply detailed in vol. LXXIV. 880, 901. Mr. Haſted (Hiſtory of Kent, vol. I. p. 126) ſuppoſes Nockholt to have taken its name "from the old Engliſh words *Noke*, a corner, and *holt*, a wood; a derivation which aptly expreſſes the ſituation of this place at the *noke* or corner of a wood:" but I am inclined to think its true etymology is *Ock-holt*, *i. e.* the Oak Wood. The propenſity of the common people to affix the letter N to words that begin with a vowel, has been noticed by many authors. It is, indeed, nothing more than dividing the article *An*, and joining its laſt letter to the ſubſtantive. Dr. Naſh (Hiſtory of Worceſterſhire, vol. II. p. 167), mentions an eſtate in the pariſh of Marteley called "the *Noke*, or more properly the *Oak*," and its having belonged to the family of Aſh *(de Fraxino)*, which from the cauſe above-mentioned, was denominated Naſh of the Noke, inſtead of Aſh of the Oak*. In confirmation of the idea that Nockholt is merely a corruption of *Ockholt*, it may be remarked, that a manor there was anciently called "the manor of Schottis, *alias Ockholt*."

Other lands alſo are deſcribed as lying in the demeſne of "*North Ockholt.*" (Haſted, *ut ſupra.*)

*Fig.* 2 is the Priory Gate at Dover, with the Caſtle in the diſtance.

*Fig.* 3 is the remains of the Priory at Tonbridge, now converted into a barn.—An account of a Stone Coffin found there is recorded in one of your former volumes.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

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*An Expedition againſt the* MOLUCCAS, *by the Squadron of* ADMIRAL RAINIER, *in* 1795.

(*Continued from p.* 602.)

WHEN our ſhips returned to Amboyna, we found the Malays in a very turbulent ſtate; the Dutch, their tyrannic maſters, were no longer in power, and they conſidered this an apt time for revenge: they aſſembled to requeſt that the Admiral would deliver the Dutch to them, and ſeemed to have no idea that this could be refuſed; but the Dutch ſettlers who fled into the fort were received under our protection. The Admiral remonſtrated with the Malays, and commanded them to diſperſe; but his orders were diſregarded: they became ſtill more enraged, and, increaſing in numbers, threatened to attack the Fort; they drove the ſick from the hoſpital with ſtones; they aſſembled in large bodies on the ſhore, and in canoes in the harbour, till ſeveral were wounded by the guns from the ſhips; then they ravaged the ſuburbs, plundered and deſtroyed the houſes of the Dutch, murdering many unhappy victims who fell in their way. On this occaſion one of the Dutch ſettlers, who was ſtyled Baron Van Semele, had a narrow eſcape; for, being at dinner with his wife, he ſaw at ſome diſtance a party of Malays making with ſpeed towards his houſe. The Baron was conſcious that if he was taken he ſhould find no mercy; ſo without heſitation he leaped out of the window, and eſcaped juſt in time to ſave his life. His houſe was pillaged, and his wife owed her preſervation to her alliance with the native chiefs. Theſe riots were at length ſuppreſſed by the ſpirited meaſures of the Admiral, and ſome of the ringleaders were executed.

The rainy ſeaſon prevailed in July and Auguſt, accompanied with ſudden guſts of wind blowing with great fury through the apertures between the mountains, which, together with the very heavy rains, might have done miſchief had the houſes been elevated above one ſtory. Owing to the frequency of earthquakes, ſcarce any are built higher: we felt two or three ſlight ſhocks, both on-board the ſhips, and on the Iſland; and I heard from a Captain of the Garriſon who had been here many years, that they were always felt as if they proceeded from the volcano at Banda. At this time our people were very ſickly; many who were much expoſed to the weather were carried off by a diſeaſe which reſembled the Yellow Fever.

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* Dr. Naſh refers for additional inſtances of etymologies accounted for by the Craſis, or an haſty and inaccurate pronunciation, to Camden's Remains, and to Mr. Pegge's papers in Gent. Mag vol. XLVII. pp. 320, 372, 527. It may be added, that among various articles ordered for the Caſtle of Breſt, 1 Rich. II. (A. D. 1378) are "Sex *Naugers*," *i. e.* Six Augers. Rymer, Fœdera, tom. VII. p. 187.

This and the neighbouring islands produce no sort of grain; in the room of which, Nature has amply supplied the sago tree, which affords the inhabitants both food and shelter. This tree grows to the height of 30 feet; its fibrous bark incloses a glutinous meal, which is hewn out of it with small wooden hatchets, when the tree is felled. The branches begin near the root, and are of a triangular form, a little concave at the inner side; they rise gradually till their weight makes them drop near the extremities; the leaf is narrow and extensive, beginning near the insertion of the branch, it runs tapering towards the end. These trees are inhabited at night by a noisy green species of frogs, who perch on the branches like birds, but their notes are by no means melodious. When the meal is scooped from the tree, it is first washed and strained through a cloth, then dried and baked into little cakes which serve for bread. At night they make incisions in the tree, under which they hang vessels to receive a liquor drank after fermentation; it is called Saeavare, and is a favourite with the natives for its intoxicating quality; it tastes like the toddé, which in India is obtained in like manner from the cocoa-nut tree.

*(To be continued.)*

## THE PROJECTOR, N° LX.

"*Quo spectanda modo, quo sensu, credis, et ore?*" HOR.

SEEING SIGHTS is an employment so popular at the present season of the year, that there is much reason to regret it has not been put under some kind of regulation, and particularly that the true native uses and importance of this mode of spending time have not been fully explained by some of my learned predecessors. For want of such instructions and information, it frequently happens that the time which we think usefully employed is unprofitably wasted, and the pleasure which was fondly expected, ends in ill-humoured disappointment. That Seeing Sights is a business which any man may undertake; that it is a mode of diverting his mind to which any man may have recourse who has a pair of eyes, and can hire a post-chaise; appears to me to be, although a very common, at the same time a very dangerous error. I am, indeed, convinced that if the lovers of novelty will honestly confess the truth, they will confess that Seeing Sights with advantage, or even with pleasure, is not quite so easy as they supposed when they first took up the pursuit. And the repeated and sullen disappointments of those who make a practice of going to see whatever is to be seen, surely form a very powerful argument in favour of some regulations in this important matter. Travelling, in Summer, we all know to be delightful, even if it consisted only of rapid motion from one place to another; but when travellers wish to combine a little more, and to indulge themselves with a view of the Beauties of England and Wales, it is much to be regretted that they should return disappointed; and, yet more, that this disappointment should be almost entirely their own fault.

The usual error which prevails on this subject is, that when we set out to see what is to be seen, we have nothing more to do than to fix our eyes on such objects as may be pointed out. I grant, indeed, that those who fall into this error are deceived by an opinion, which some will think natural enough; namely, that the eyes are given us for the purpose of sight; and that nothing more is necessary, in order to see an object, than to direct these important organs towards it. The fact is, however, and much experience proves it, that the eyes alone are insufficient for this purpose; and that they may be as well shut, if not assisted with some small portion of understanding. And this, I am persuaded, will be found requisite in Seeing all those Sights of which it is worth while to boast, although, as to other objects and spectacles for which no less eagerness is often displayed, the use of the eyes, without any help from the understanding, may be quite sufficient.

I have been led into these remarks by a late visit to that celebrated seat of learning, Oxford; where I happened to have frequent opportunities to observe in what manner visitors from London, and other places, enjoyed the sights with which it abounds. The result, generally, seemed to be disappointment, or that frigid and indifferent species of satisfaction which can scarcely form a few civil words of thanks for the pains taken by the Ciceroues of the place. Some, I am persuaded, left Oxford with no other reflection than that they had seen what they had never

seen

seen before; and with no other knowledge than that Oxford differed from the place whence they came. Libraries were shown to those who never read, and the portraits of Philosophers to those who had never heard of their names. Buildings were described, which created no emotion but that of the moment; and Antiquities were pointed out to those who were as indifferent to the past as to the future. Yet, I must confess, discoveries and remarks, of no common kind, were occasionally made. In the Picture-gallery some found out their familiar acquaintances among philosophers and poets; among the Arundelian marbles, some were reminded of the statues at Bagnigge Wells; and a judgment of the Libraries seemed, generally, to be formed from the dimensions of the room. In the Gardens the clipt yews were very much admired; the Bowling-green of New College lost nothing by a comparison with the most envied things of the kind at Islington; and the cedar screen of Lincoln was smelt with profound veneration. The chapels frequently excited a momentary gaze of surprize. I once overheard a gentleman, in New College, calculating how much money had been *sunk*; while his lady laid hold, with some avidity, on a prayer-book which, she said, was open at the Epistle for the day.

Such reflections, and such discoveries, might be important if they lasted; but I was told, they were generally forgotten in the progress of the next stage; and, before night, little more was remembered, than that the buildings were numerous, and the taverns extravagant. When imparting these remarks to a friend, in whose hospitable mansion I took up my abode, he assured me, that my experience in these matters would afford me ample scope for my lucubrations, if I chose to make a longer stay. "But," added he, "Mr. PROJECTOR, this is not the worst. If those who come to see our sights would be content with them, as exhibited by the servants of the respective colleges, we, who feel a little pride in displaying them to those who can relish them properly, might save many a mortification. But the mischief is, that every week, parties of these visitors are consigned to the care of some resident gentleman, by a friend, or the second or third acquaintance of a friend, and he is expected to devote his time to a more particular display of what, nine times in ten, these visitors look at with either a foolish face of wonder, or, what is yet more provoking, a stupid indifference, the combination of want of knowledge and want of taste. Our distant friends make no scruple to give such letters of recommendation to their acquaintances, and are very much offended if we do not waste two or three days in pointing out what cannot be seen with pleasure, or relished with a zest. It is natural for us to have a degree of fondness for our Sights; and when we display them to those who partake in the enthusiasm which local emotion produces, our task is, indeed, delightful. But to be obliged to make the tour of our Colleges with persons so illiterate as not to understand what a College was built for, to introduce into Libraries those who have never been even in a bookseller's shop, and to point out the monuments and portraits of the illustrious ornaments of Church and State to those who have never heard of their names, and are perpetually asking who they were, is a species of punishment which seems reserved for friendship only to inflict; and which seems to require more philosophy to bear than is expected from the victims of tyranny and torture."

In these sentiments I found that other gentlemen, as well as my friend, concurred; and I was the more disposed to enter into their feelings, as I had, on some occasions, experienced similar disappointments in pointing out to *country cousins* the Sights of the Metropolis. But, as my friend concluded his complaints with a request that I would take the matter into consideration, and contrive some PROJECT for the relief of gentlemen resident at such places as Oxford or Cambridge, I have lost no time in introducing the subject in this lucubration.

There are but two ways in which the evil may be remedied. The one is, by the appointment, at our Universities and in London, of proper persons to act as Cicerones, or, in the vulgar phrase, as *Bear-leaders*, to all visitors who shall not bring an attested character for some knowledge of the Sights they wish to see. The persons to hold the office of bear-leaders, or exhibitors, ought to be intimately acquainted with the history of every ancient edifice, church, cathedral, or other public building,

or

or object of any kind they are to ſhow; they ought to point out its original ſtructure, the changes it has undergone, and its particular beauties or defects. But let not thoſe who aſpire to be candidates for this office think that this knowledge of the ſubject is all that is neceſſary. They muſt not expect to earn their ſalaries ſo eaſily. They muſt beſides be men of the greateſt meekneſs of diſpoſition, and of patience, approaching to inſenſibility. They muſt hear and anſwer queſtions of every meaſure and degree of impertinence, ſtupidity, and ignorance, with a placid and inflexible gravity of countenance. With ſome taſte themſelves, they muſt not be offended if their viſitors know not even the term; and with ſome enthuſiaſm for the remains of antiquity, they muſt never expreſs the leaſt wonder if they can convey no portion of that enthuſiaſm to their company. If they deſcribe the munificent plans of Cardinal Wolſey, they muſt not be ſurpriſed if they are aſked whether he be the *man in Shakſpeare*; and when they are expatiating on the quadrangle of All Souls, or the walks of Chriſt Church, they muſt hear with complacency of the ſquares in St. George's-fields, or the quarters in Moorfields. In a word, they muſt exerciſe a degree of patience which excludes the ſlighteſt reſentment of ignorance or impertinence, and muſt not even by a ſmile ſeem to hint that their viſitors are not extremely well informed, and capable of every delight which the beauties of Art or Nature can inſpire.

This part of my Project I propoſe, merely to relieve gentlemen reſident in any place where Sights are to be ſeen, from the continual mortification of being obliged to ſhow them to thoſe who can neither ſee nor feel; and who at the ſame time do not wiſh to acquire that kind of inſenſibility, which I have conditioned for in public exhibitors. That the latter will bargain for very handſome ſalaries, may naturally be expected; and that, if qualified as I have deſcribed, they will deſerve them, may, I think, be fairly allowed. Nor will there be much difficulty in raiſing a fund for this purpoſe from the uſual ſums paid for "Seeing Sights." I would, for this purpoſe, remove the old women who at preſent are employed in certain places, to mumble over the names of Painters and Architects, although I am willing to allow that, conſidering the perſons whom they frequently addreſs, there was ſomething waggiſh in the original appointment of theſe antient ladies, as if a toothleſs exhibitor was very fit for a taſteleſs ſpectator.

But the appointment of quiet and inoffendible Exhibitors, is only one part of my plan for removing the diſappointments and inconveniences that reſult from Seeing Sights. I have another important propoſition to make, but which I have placed laſt, becauſe I am more hopeleſs of its being adopted. It conſiſts ſimply in the addition of that ſmall portion of underſtanding which I hinted at in the beginning of this paper; and as this may be thought to be requiring what I have no power to enforce, I can only convey it in the form of a recommendation. I would, therefore, adviſe all thoſe who are partial to Seeing Sights, eſpecially at this ſeaſon of the year, when they travel great diſtances, and at much expence, to conſider whether they are duly qualified to indulge their curioſity. And this conſideration will not take up much time; or, if it be a matter of doubt, they may be eaſily reſolved by making an experiment on a ſmall ſcale. If, for example, they can view any of the monuments of antient and learned munificence, without an emotion ſtronger and more pleaſing than what is excited by a modern villa, or a public garden, they may be aſſured that ſomething is wanting, and that, to prevent ſimilar diſappointments, they ought not to be at the trouble of inſpecting the magnificence of Oxford or Cambridge. In going likewiſe to view paintings or ſculpture, ſome ſmall knowledge of theſe arts will be found neceſſary to make the exhibition worth the money; and without ſuch knowledge, they had better confine themſelves to their annual viſits to Somerſet-houſe, where one half the pleaſure is to find out their friends hanging on the wall, and the other half to talk with them ſitting on the benches. I might inſtance other branches of knowledge which are neceſſary, to enable the ſpectator to reliſh the ſights which it is faſhionable to ſee, particularly that of books, in order to receive pleaſure from the view of an extenſive library; but what I have advanced may be

be ſufficient to explain my propoſal, and more, perhaps, would not enforce it.

It is neceſſary, however, in propoſing what to many will be found repugnant, that I ſubjoin ſuch exceptions as may prevent any unneceſſary alarm. My ſcheme is not univerſally requiſite in Seeing Sights, nor intended to be ſo. There are yet ſights which may not only be ſeen, but enjoyed with the higheſt pleaſure of which the ſpectators are capable, without any of the preparatory qualifications I have recommended. The purveyors of ſights have not been inattentive to the various diſpoſitions of their cuſtomers, and have provided for all, according to their degrees of comprehenſion. Thoſe who cannot enter into the ſpirit of a Gothic temple, may yet be delighted with the dimenſions of a tea-room; and thoſe who can view the works of the antient painters with indifference may be connoiſſeurs in the art of chalking a floor. There are many to whom the treaſures of the Bodleian can afford no pleaſure, who can devote half their time to the circulating library; and thoſe who in viſiting the Britiſh Muſeum ſeem diſappointed that there are no wild beaſts, may be gratified at Exeter Change or the Tower. I obſerve, by the papers, that aſſ-races are again begun, and with the addition of matches at hop-ſtep-and-jump; theſe may ſurely be viewed without any of the preparations for which I have inſiſted in the caſe of rational objects. Indeed, the want of preparation is felt in ſo few occaſions among the Seers of ſights, that I hope I ſhall not be thought unreaſonable if I inſiſt upon it only when ſuch occaſions preſent themſelves. I recommend it for the quiet of thoſe whoſe hard fate it is to ſhow what is to be ſeen, and for the ſake of their characters who are unwilling to confeſs that "they have eyes and ſee not, ears and hear not." I have propoſed nothing harſh or unreaſonable, nor do I with very materially to leſſen the objects of curioſity. With thoſe who are averſe to all preparation, I condition only for Oxford and Cambridge; and I leave them in poſſeſſion of Brighton and Margate.

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Mr. URBAN. *Auguſt* 8.

HAVING juſt read in your Magazine for laſt June, an account of what paſſed at the late Anniverſary of the Jennerian Society, and the remarks then offered by Dr. L——m affecting the Small Pox and Inoculation Hoſpitals, at Pancras, I was induced to apply to the Secretary, Mr. Highmore, for a Plan and Report of that Inſtitution recently circulated; and I find by them that the Society which Dr. L. thought fit to cenſure, is quite as ſtrenuous in its exertions for the extirpation of the Small Pox as the Jennerian Society, and has the merit, which the latter Inſtitution cannot boaſt, of relieving the caſual diſorder until it ſhall be extirpated, if that be ever poſſible; and alſo of giving Variolous Inoculation according to its original eſtabliſhment, in caſes where to withhold it would be fatal: and alſo find, upon enquiry at the Hotpital, that ſeveral mothers have taken up their reſidence there during the Variolous Inoculation of their children at 1s. 6d. *per* day, in order to confine the infection as much as poſſible within their own walls. It is not to be expected that the people of this country ſhould ſuddenly diſcharge their minds from what Dr. L. takes the liberty to call their "prejudices," or to follow in this or any other reſpect the haſty enthuſiaſm of France. The ſolid judgment of England has always been the reſult of evidence and conviction. Happy were it for the cauſe of Vaccination if all its evidence were unequivocal, and if its conviction was clear of ſpeculation. With the utmoſt conviction of its efficacy in the final reſult, I cannot blame thoſe who doubt, and act upon thoſe doubts; and I would earneſtly recommend to Dr. L. and other friends to Vaccination, and to the Jennerian Society, of which I have been one of the earlieſt Members and promoters, to allow the publick a right of judgment: to conſider that they are to be led and informed, and will not be compelled; and that it is more liberal to adopt, and that the cauſe is more likely to ſucceed by, the ſtrong phalanx of co-operation, than the diſcouragement of oppoſition. I beg, Sir, you would inſert the following Report, in juſtification of theſe remarks, in your venerable Miſcellany. A JENNERIAN.

*At an Half-yearly* GENERAL COURT *of the* SMALL POX *and* INOCULATION HOSPITALS, St. Pancras, *held at* Batſon's *Coffee-houſe, Dec.* 19, 1805, JONATHAN HOARE, *Eſq. V. P. in the Chair.*

Dr. JOSEPH ADAMS, Phyſician to theſe Hoſpitals, repreſented to this Court,

That

That the Small Pox has for ſome months paſt been more epidemic and fatal throughout the Metropolis, than at any period ſince the year 1796; that the univerſal extenſion of Vaccination might, under Divine Providence, have prevented this calamity, which its general reception has very much leſſened; and that it is much to be regretted that any prejudices ſhould have been excited againſt this invaluable diſcovery; which prejudices, however, will, without doubt, gradually ſubſide, as has been the caſe with the much more numerous objections which for more than thirty years obſtructed the progreſs of Inoculation for the Small Pox.

That the increaſe of Small Pox Inoculation has been the conſequence, and not the cauſe, of the preſent epidemick, the extent and fatality of which it has greatly diminiſhed, though in a much leſs degree than Vaccination would have done; and that, whilſt the epidemick continues, and the preſent ill-founded objections againſt Vaccination remain, it would be highly improper to entirely diſcontinue the practice of Inoculation, though a due preference has always been given to the former. And it alſo appearing to this Court, by the Regiſter kept at the Hoſpitals, and the conſequent Report of the Medical Officers, that all the caſes of caſual diſeaſe received at that houſe have been in children born or adults who have reſorted to the metropolis, ſince the year 1796; the latter of whom were principally private ſoldiers, perſons employed in extenſive manufactories, or domeſtic ſervants:

RESOLVED, That on theſe accounts, in order to leſſen as much as poſſible the extent and fatality of the diſeaſe, this Court do recommend to all conductors of large manufactories, and other extenſive concerns, to aſcertain whether every perſon in their employment has had the Small Pox or been Vaccinated; and to the heads of all families, to renew a cuſtom, once very general, and which it is much to be regretted ſhould ever have been diſcontinued, of making ſimilar enquiries concerning ſervants offering themſelves for hire.

And this Court, whilſt they regret with the ſincereſt concern the extenſive fatality of the Small Pox for the laſt ten months, reflect with no leſs ſatisfaction on the means, under Divine Providence, which theſe Hoſpitals have afforded of alleviating this dreadful calamity: and being deſirous, more eſpecially whilſt the preſent epidemic continues, that as few difficulties as poſſible may exiſt to the reception of caſual patients at the Small Pox Hoſpital, have directed that the moſt ample inſtructions ſhall be given by their Phyſician, their reſident Apothecary, and their Secretary, for facilitating the admiſſion. As the moſt effectual aſſiſtance can be given in the early ſtage of the diſeaſe, they wiſh it to be known, that where ſymptoms ſufficiently ſuſpicious occur, atteſted by any Medical Practitioner, ſuch patients may be received into that Houſe before any eruption appears. That Variolous Inoculation of out-patients is confined as uſual to children under five years of age; theſe may nevertheleſs be admitted into the houſe with their mothers or nurſes, who will be required to contribute to the charity towards their own ſubſiſtence. That Vaccination will be given to all perſons who may apply at the Inoculation Hoſpital, daily, from 10 to 12 in the forenoon; Sundays excepted. That it appears by the returns made to this Court, that all the departments of this Inſtitution have been extenſively occupied during the current year; and particularly during the laſt ſeven months, in which it has given relief to 3671 patients. This affords an ample teſtimony to its utility, and to a continued attention to the principles of its foundation, which were, not only to relieve the actual ſufferer under the danger and diſtreſs of ſo fatal a diſeaſe, but alſo to preſerve the indigent as far as poſſible from the terrors of its invaſion. That, for theſe beneficent purpoſes, the Committee of this Charity were amongſt the firſt enquirers into the advantages of Vaccination; and it is with grateful pleaſure they have been enabled to ſtate, that the moſt numerous, deciſive, and ſatisfactory trials of that invaluable diſcovery were firſt made at the Inoculation Hoſpital:—Their conſtant ſucceſs has confirmed all that was promiſed by it, and their vaſt accumulation of evidence gave the earlieſt confidence to the public of its permanent ſecurity. That although this confidence may have been affected by ſome caſes, which are by no means more numerous than ought to have been expected; yet it appears by the regiſter, that the numbers Vaccinated at the Hoſpital within the laſt twelve months have nearly equalled thoſe who have been Inoculated; and that the aggregate has been conſiderably greater than in any former period of the ſame extent. A. HIGHMORE, Secretary.

*An Account of* PATIENTS *received into the Small Pox and Inoculation Hoſpitals, and of* OUT-PATIENTS, *in* 1805.

IN-PATIENTS: Natural Small-pox, 280; Vaccinated, 50; Inoculated, 300.—OUT-PATIENTS: Natural Small-pox, during the

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| the year, 35.—Vaccinated, | 2046; Inoculated, 2338. Total 5,049 |
| Natural Small-pox Patients, previous to 1805 | 21,083 |
| Inoculated Patients, ditto | 36,378 |
| Vaccinated, ditto | 17,261 |
| | 79,771 |

Mr. URBAN, *August 5.*

I HAVE no authority, nor the smalleſt diſpoſition, to call in queſtion any of the aſſertions of your correſpondent G. in your laſt month's publication, p. 597; but I always underſtood that the town reſidence of the Biſhop of London was not in Avemaria Lane (wherever his ſtables may have been), but in Alderſgate-ſtreet.

I know nothing of any counter claim to the Barony of Stafford, mentioned by E. S. *(vid. pag.)*; but he will find by reference to Betham, whom he mentions, that the repreſentation of that noble and once illuſtrious race now reſts in the family of Jerningham.

I join with Biographicus, in wiſhing for an explanation of the claim of Lady Henry Fitzgerald to the Barony of Ros, p. 598, to which the Earl of Eſſex ſeems to have a joint claim. It may, perhaps, lead to information to add to what your Correſpondent has already ſaid, that the lady's mother was Charlotte daughter and coheireſs, with Frances late Counteſs of Eſſex (mother of the preſent Earl), of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, K. B. and Lady Frances his wife, daughter of Thomas Earl Coningſby and Lady Frances Jones, daughter and coheireſs of Richard Earl of Ranelagh, by Elizabeth daughter to Frances or William Lord Willoughby of Parrham, by Lady Frances, daughter of John Earl of Rutland.

P. 639. I believe it is generally agreed by the commentators, that Philip, to whom your Reviewer refers, the perſon mentioned Acts viii. was not an Apoſtle but a Deacon.

P. 676. The lady mentioned laſt in the liſt of marriages ſhould have been deſcribed as, "the divorced wife of Sir John Gordon, of Park, bart."

P. 683. At bottom, you will find the death of Mrs. Lomax, there recorded, to have happened as it truly did, April 10, 1803. (LXIII. 480.)

P. 684. If the great Leigh Eſtate were never out of the poſſeſſion of the lady now deceaſed, how happened it that the name of Leigh was aſſumed by two or three Lord Viſcounts Tracy in ſucceſſion?

Permit me to aſk a queſtion of your numerous readers, which I cannot but wonder I have never ſeen or heard aſked. How came it about that at the late trial of Lord Viſcount Melville, the Lord Chancellor was not appointed High Steward *pro tempore*, as has been uſual upon occaſion of the trial of Peers for Treaſon, Felony, or Miſdemeanor?

Yours, &c. J. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Hackney, Auguſt 6.*

THE early departure of the Swift, *hirundo apus*, this year, induced me to communicate it to ſome of your correſpondents in the country, who have repeatedly requeſted Naturaliſts to notice the firſt diſappearance of each particular ſpecies of the Swallow tribe.

Soon after they firſt arrived, which was about the beginning of May, there were very few to be ſeen; but towards the middle of June their number was greatly increaſed, and much more ſo towards the middle of July, probably by the acceleration of the ſecond broods; and though they were very numerous as late as the 29th and 30th of July, yet on the 2d of this month not ſo much as one was to be ſeen.

They annually build in great numbers in holes and nooks of Hackney Old Church tower, ſo that I have had repeated opportunities of watching their departure; and I have obſerved that they always diſappear almoſt all at once. I never remember their diſappearing ſo early as they have this year.

Concerning the Martlet, *hirundo urbicâ*, it is worthy remark, that ſome few days previous to their departure, they uſually aſſemble in vaſt numbers on the top of the roof of Hackney New Church, under the eaves of which they annually build. I have made the ſame remark that Mr. White has in his Natural Hiſtory of Selborn, i. e. that the number of theſe birds which arrive in Spring bear no manner of proportion to thoſe that retire. Can any of your correſpondents account for this ſingular fact? T. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt 10.*

YOUR Correſpondent D. (p. 492) has mentioned two inſtances in which the application of cold water in gout has proved fatal; but he farther ſays, that theſe aſſertions, if not true, may be eaſily

eaſily refuted: it ſeems, therefore, that he does not intend to ſpeak poſitively as to the facts. Such aſſertions, however, ſhould not be made without direct proof being produced, and from an anonymous writer muſt be unnoticed by the world.

We all know how ſtrong and rooted are the prejudices of mankind, and how difficult the taſk to bring them to think and to act directly oppoſite to what they have always been accuſtomed. I conſider the treatment of gout to have been a diſgrace to the medical world; and any attempts to improve it ſhould meet a fair encouragement from the publick.

Extremes are improper in all caſes, and muſt be attended with evil conſequences; and the unthinking and raſh part of mankind are always ſubject to ſuffer for their folly; but why a gouty inflammation ſhould have a mode of treatment totally different from any other inflammation, and why both external and internal heat ſhould be added to increaſe it, I believe nothing but prejudice can account for.

There are, no doubt, many and various kinds of gouty inflammation depending on age, debility, and a variety of cauſes; and all differing as the exciting cauſes differ; and perhaps no general rule of treatment can with propriety be adopted.

Having been ſubject to the gout from my earlieſt youth, I think I have acquired ſome little knowledge of the diſeaſe; for which, however, I have paid moſt dearly; and I heſitate not to declare, that I think a cold treatment, generally ſpeaking, to be the moſt proper, and one which will, I believe, in moſt caſes reduce the inflammation without any bad conſequences whatever.

In many inſtances, probably in all, the exciting cauſe is known to the patient, and a treatment ſhould be applied accordingly. If a gouty ſubject is expoſed to much wet and cold, it will bring on a fit of the gout, and there will be two extremes of the diſeaſe; in other words, there will be firſt a cold and uneaſy ſenſation, and this will ſoon be followed by a burning and painful inflammation in ſome of the extremities. Now, to reduce this inflammation is perhaps the whole that can be done as to a cure for the gout. If the conſtitution is ſound and otherwiſe in a healthy ſtate, the application of cold water properly applied can do no harm, and there is little doubt of its reducing the inflammation; if, on the other hand, the patient ſhould be delicate and debilitated, the application of cold in a leſs degree would be more adviſable. The exciting cauſe ſhould in all caſes be attended to, as well as the ſtate of the conſtitution, and the mode of cure applied accordingly. In ſeveral inſtances where the exciting cauſe has been an expoſure to wet, I have kept down the inflammation by applying rags dipped in cold Goulard's Extract; and inſtead of ſuffering pain for weeks and months, by heaping fuel to the fire, and flame to the flame, as the general practice has been, I have kept down the inflammation, and in a few days have felt no ſort of inconvenience from it.

I truſt, Sir, that a diſcuſſion of this ſubject may tend to an improvement in the treatment of this terrible diſorder; and I have no doubt but that a cooling treatment of gout, in almoſt every inſtance, where applied with judgment and diſcretion, will have that effect. E. R.

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Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 12.

A CURIOUS antient MS is now in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. Dr. John Milner, F.S.A. (a titular Catholic Biſhop) whoſe exiſtence and hiſtory have been traced to the time of St. Cuthbert, of Durham, who died in the 6th century; conſequently it muſt be more than 1200 years old. The exiſtence of this manuſcript, and the particulars of the funeral of St. Cuthbert, are contained in a document in the archives of the Antiquarian Society, in which the ſecret relative to his interment is ſaid to be entruſted to three friars, at the death of one of whom it is to be entruſted to another and thus tranſmitted to the lateſt poſterity, but is alway to be known only by *three* friars. The Roman characters of the above manuſcript are all in capital letters.

Allow me to expreſs a hope that the curioſities lately diſcovered in taking down the baſtion of the old City Wall will be perpetuated in your Magazine.

Yours, &c. AN ANTIQUARY.

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* This ſhall certainly be complied with. EDIT.

Mr.

Mr URBAN, *Aug.* 4.

SOMEBODY, I think, has obſerved, that in general it is not till after we have quitted the forms of the Academy, that we begin to conſider the works of Horace in any other light than as a book invented on purpoſe to plague poor ſchool-boys. Certain, however, it is, that he abounds in ſuch topical or alluſive expreſſions, ſuch local and temporary ideas, ſuch exquiſite turns and delicate ſentiments, ſuch refined touches of character and ingenious ſtrokes of wit, that all helps are neceſſary for diſcerning the things couched under them; and even then, without great practice and a highly cultivated taſte, it is impoſſible to catch any portion of his fire, and have a proper reliſh for his excellences. Nay! I am informed, that a learned Prelate of our country, who certainly poſſeſſes as much critical ſcience and taſte in Roman literature in general, and particularly in the works of Horace, as can well fall to the ſhare of one ſcholar, has been heard to declare, that he had no adequate perception of the beauties and tendencies of that incomparable Poet, till he had read Mr. Pope's Imitations of him.

Not to conſume, however, any more of your time in this introduction; what I mean is, to aſk your permiſſion to convey to the Britiſh publick, through the vehicle of your extenſively-circulated Magazine (what otherwiſe I imagine they are not likely ever to obtain), the hiſtorical introductions, obſervations, remarks, and illuſtrations, of the celebrated Mr. C. M. Wieland, in reference to the Epiſtles and Satires of Horace; which, if you are pleaſed to grant, you will without farther reply, inſert the following hiſtorical introduction to the Firſt Epiſtle, in the character of the great perſonage to whom it is addreſſed, C. Cilnius Mæcenas. A VERY OLD FRIEND.

*On the Character of* MÆCENAS.

MÆCENAS, the patron and protector of Virgil and Horace, the man to whom thoſe famous poets were beholden for their acceſs to Auguſtus, and the happy leiſure which enabled them to indulge their genius and compoſe their beſt performances, has thereby acquired ſuch general eſteem throughout the learned world, that his name, till it was diſgraced by a too trite and venal application, was always pronounced with a ſort of religious veneration. Men of letters act by him as the Clergy do by Conſtantine the Great, and the Lawyers by their Divus Juſtinianus: regularly making it their duty to paint the man who beſtowed eſtates upon Virgil and Horace, and whoſe houſe and table were ever open to the Learned of his time, not only as the *Muſarum Euergetes Optimus Maximus*, as Meibomius, one of his devoteſt votaries, calls him, but likewiſe as the model of every monarchical and miniſterial excellence; and are ready to defend his reputation, with all the raſh dexterity of wit, againſt any ſlurs that may be thrown upon it, particularly againſt the vile aſperſions of the cenſorious Seneca. Even when, with all their turnings and windings, they cannot intirely conceal his weak ſide, they take ſo much pains to cloak it, and plead ſo many excuſes for not being able, alas! after all, to clear him of thoſe ſeveral failings and infirmities, without which he—would not have been Mæcenas; that one would be led to believe, it was of the laſt importance to the world and to ſcience, that the great Benefactor of the Muſes muſt have been an exemplar of every virtue, through all the predicaments, diviſions, and ſub-diviſions, of a funeral oration. When we conſider that, after all, theſe gentlemen are actuated by no other motive than a vehement deſire to teſtify their gratitude to him for benefits, which not they, but people who have many hundred years ago been dead and rotten, received from him; we cannot forbear to confeſs, that the learned are a very good natured ſort of people; and the grandees of our time, who are ſmitten with the thirſt of praiſe, have every reaſon to adopt this as an additional motive to the moſt laudable imitation of the good Cæſar Auguſtus, and his virtuous miniſter Mæcenas, in their liberality and eſteem towards ſuch grateful ſouls.

With all this, and though we find but few celebrated names of antiquity more frequently mentioned, and with more favourable partiality; it nevertheleſs appears as if the notion we uſually form of his character, and of the part which he played in the remarkable reign of Auguſtus, were not the moſt juſt. Thus, for example, it is erroneous to call him, as is often done, a Miniſter of State; much more, as a certain Henry Salmuth does, in his notes

notes *ad Pancirol. de nov. invent.* to give him the appellation of the State-chancellor of Auguſtus. It is true, that he performed many important ſervices to this Prince, whom it is ſo difficult to call by his proper titles, whilſt he was ſtyled Octavianus Cæſar, till the year of Rome 727, when the ſupreme authority was committed to him under certain modifications which he himſelf had artfully framed, becauſe there was no longer any one who had courage and power enough to diſpute it with him. At this time he ſhared with Agrippa, afterwards ſon-in-law of Auguſtus, the moſt unbounded confidence of the youthful Emperor: he was at his ſide on all critical emergencies; and it is highly probable, that Octavianus had never attained the object of his wiſhes, but for the aſſiſtance of theſe two perſons. The abſolute neceſſity of having ſuch a friend as Mæcenas was ſo forcibly felt by Auguſtus himſelf, that ſome years after he had been deprived of him by death, lamenting the ſad effects of the violent reſolutions he had taken againſt his daughter Julia, he exclaimed in the bitterneſs of his heart: "This had never befallen me, if Mæcenas were ſtill living!" Yet all theſe good offices no more make the favourite of Auguſtus his Miniſter, than the private ſignet, which was for a long time entruſted to him, conſtitutes him his Chancellor*. In theſe ſeveral particulars he only acted as one friend would act by another whoſe party he had eſpouſed, to whom he was perſonally attached, and whoſe intereſts were cloſely connected with his own. But he always continued in a private ſtation, never filled any public poſt, contented himſelf with the reſpect his perſonal intimacy with Auguſtus procured him, and was ſatisfied with ſtanding among 10,000 other Roman knights, one ſingle ſtep higher than the commonalty of Rome. Suppoſing, however, that, on account of his influence with Auguſtus, we ſhould agree to call him his Miniſter, as improperly as the former is uſually termed the firſt or ſecond Emperor of Rome (though ſuch confounding of names is always attended by incorrectneſs in ideas); it appears, nevertheleſs, that the vaſt parade the Moderns have made about him, as the greateſt of all Muſagetes, and what has ſtamped his name as the higheſt title of honour that can be beſtowed on ſuch ſtateſmen as are propitious to the Learned, reſts more on the extravagances of opinion, than on the baſis of truth. That he readily ſuffered about him Poets, Wits, and Scholars, of all denominations (if they were perſons of good breeding), and occaſionally recommended them to Auguſtus, had, in the firſt place, a very ſtriking political reaſon; and then what was it more than what may be ſaid of almoſt every man of his rank and fortune in every nation not entirely barbarous? "His table was free to theſe gentry, whoſe meals are frequently not the moſt regular."—Accordingly, it was, as Auguſtus once ſaid, between jeſt and earneſt, a *menſa paraſitica*, where a Nomentanus, a Balathro, and a Bathyllus, found as ready a reception as Virgil and Varus; in ſhort, it was—what the tables of the rich and great have in all times been.—"But he preſented Horace with an eſtate in the country, and induced Auguſtus to ſhew the ſame liberality to Virgil."—Well! as to what relates to Horace, he ſhewed his gratitude by a ſincere attachment; however, the donation was not ſo very conſiderable* in itſelf, and from a man whom Auguſtus and the ſpoils of proſcriptions and civil wars had rendered immenſely rich, was but a trifle. And as to Virgil, who had been ſtripped of his paternal eſtate by Octavianus himſelf, during the moſt infamous and cruel of all the triumvirates, what could Octavianus do leſs for a Poet like Virgil than reſtore to him what he had unjuſtly been deſpoiled of? And even if Horace and Virgil had ſcraped together a little kind of fortune, with which ſuch retired and contented people are uſually ſatisfied, by means of Mæcenas; what mighty merit was it in Mæcenas beyond what many of his equals before and ſince have a right to claim? Perhaps, if we examine the caſe ſomewhat narrowly, never was a great reputation more cheaply bought than his. It has been accounted to him as a merit, what accident did for them, nay even what it did for himſelf; and, after all, it is far leſs his own light, than the luſtre that reflected on him

* The *præfectura urbis et Italiæ*, which Octavianus conferred upon him after the victory at Actium, for a time, was merely a private commiſſion, not a public poſt.

* As may be ſeen from the xvith epiſtle.

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from the merits and the fame of his friends, whence the nimbus arose, in which posterity has always been accustomed to see this pretended Musagetes.

Of how little moment soever it may be to the generality of mankind to rectify more or less their ideas of a man that has long ago played out his part, and can do them neither good nor harm; yet it cannot be indifferent either to a commentator on the Epistles of Horace, or to the reader, to whom it is of the utmost consequence for the better understanding them, and for acquiring a perception of their most delicate beauties. I am fully convinced, with Lord Shaftesbury*, that, without an accurate acquaintance with the characters of Augustus, Mæcenas, Florus, Lollius, &c. it is impossible to have that relish for the Epistles that are addressed to them, which otherwise every reader ought to have who is organised to the delicate feelings of the beautiful and the true. And as this is the principal reason of my prefixing to every Epistle an introduction, so the close and particular relation that subsisted between our Poet and Mæcenas, will be my excuse if I employ a few pages more in setting the character of this celebrated personage in such a point of view as may be of use in forming a juster notion of this relation, and to the better understanding of the Epistles addressed to him.

Mæcenas, notwithstanding his pedigree from antient Etrurian lucumones, had neither a renown inherited from ancestors to maintain, nor does he seem to have been endowed by Nature with the qualities proper for forming what is called a great man. So much the more was he indebted to Fortune for placing him precisely in those circumstances where he could shew himself to the best advantage; and his greatest merit seems to have consisted in knowing how to extract all possible advantage from these favourable circumstances. Without strong passions, without ambition, but with delicate organs and a clear head, acute enough to seize the decisive moment for action, prudent and cool enough to perform properly and completely whatever he undertook, sanguine enough to promise himself always a happy termination, and not easily to be deterred by difficulties, yet too fond of his ease to delight in business, or to seek affairs when not urged to it by necessity†; agreeable in his person, jovial in company, with a good share of complaisance and affability; equally patient under the pleasantries that were thrown out upon him, as disposed to be merry at the expence of others, in an agreeable and even extraordinary manner; curious about trifles, but likewise well informed in important affairs; artful and ingenious in rendering others subservient to his views, expert in the art of making the most of every man, but cautious in the selection of his more intimate friends, faithful and constant when once he had chosen them, and ready to make any sacrifices when necessity required. With all these qualities, Mæcenas seemed expressly formed for being the confidant of Augustus, and the person of all others, that this vain and ambitious, but weak, timid, irresolute, and yet on some occasions rash darling of Fortune stood in need of. With these qualities, from the first commencement of their connection, he had the art of inspiring him with a confidence, which (one single transient coolness excepted) lasted invariably to his death. With his friend Mæcenas, Augustus was always at his ease; for in him he ever found what was deficient in himself, advice, evasions, resolution, gaiety, good humour—and (what in intimacies of this nature is not the least essential) constantly a something wherein he felt himself stronger and wiser, whereby he might banter his friend, without losing any thing of his good opinion. Augustus was very liberal in his railleries on Mæcenas, on account of his effeminacy, his passion for jewels, gems, and all sorts of rarities, his affectation of mixing Etrurian words in the Roman language, or of coining new words on every occasion; yet this same object of his derision could venture to address him with the well-known, *Surge tandem Carnifex* ‡.

* Characteristics, vol. III. Misc. i. c. 3.

† *Vir, ubi res vigiliam exigeret, sane exsomnis, providens, atque agendi ſcitus, &c.* Velleius Pat. lib. ii. 88.

‡ Octavius was once (in the time of the triumvirate) sitting in judgment, and passing sentence of death on a great number of people: Mæcenas, who was informed of

without fear of offending him by so emphatical a laconiſm. Mæcenas, who, in other circumſtances, would never have been any thing more than what we call a man of wit and pleaſure, by circumſtances became the confidant of a young man, who, perhaps, had the moſt difficult part to act that can be aſſigned to a ſtateſman; and as wit and a propenſity to pleaſure were the leading features of his diſpoſition, he was certainly not a man likely to propoſe to himſelf an Epaminondas or a Cato, as the model whereon to form his political conduct. That heroiſm of virtue which is ever ready to perform the nobleſt achievements, and to ſacrifice every thing to the lofty idea of moral beauty or grandeur, implies an energy of ſoul and a modulation of its fineſt organs, which did not belong to him. When the queſtion was, whether Octavianus ſhould retain the ſupreme authority, or truckle to the Senate and people of Rome; he thought it behoved him to do, not what in a certain ſenſe was the moſt dignified and noble, but what was moſt accommodating to the government in its preſent conjunctures, and at the ſame time was leaſt dangerous to his perſonal ſafety. The reaſons on which he voted againſt the reſtitution adviſed by Agrippa, and the plan of government he on this occaſion drew up for Octavianus*, both plainly ſhew that Mæcenas very rightly judged of what, according to the then tempers of men, and the complection of the times, and conſidering the enormous bulk of the Roman empire, was moſt profitable to the ſtate, and ſafeſt for the ſucceſſor of Cæſar. Indeed, during the latter times of the free Republic, the intereſt of the ſtate was always pompouſly diſplayed as the motive and end; but certainly never with greater truth and dignity, than when Mæcenas alleged it on this occaſion. His plan would have rendered the Roman Empire as flouriſhing as poſſible, more proſperous than it ever had been under the form of a Republic, always either convulſed with inteſtine divitions, or deſolating the reſt of the world by bloody wars: if it had not been enrolled in the book of Fate, that the world muſt be chaſtized by a Tiberius and a Caligula, by a Nero and a Domitian, ere it could be worthy of a Titus, a Trajan, and an Antonine.

The modeſty with which he declined every honourable poſt in the ſtate, that he might paſs his life in the obſcurity of retirement, ſimply as a Roman Knight, while he might have made himſelf illuſtrious by conſulates and triumphs, has ever been conſidered as an eminent virtue in the favourite of Auguſtus. I very much queſtion, whether this virtue was any thing elſe than his temperament, his love of indolence and pleaſure, and perhaps might have ariſen from his prudence. He was in poſſeſſion of the ſubſtantial, the ear and the heart of Auguſtus, the affection of the people, immenſe riches, and all that could render private life agreeable to a man of his diſpoſition; what did he care whether the purple ſtripes of his gown were broad or narrow? There were no ſurer means for him to preſerve at the ſame time the favour of the prince and that of the people, than the moderation which kept him aloof from all dangerous colliſions, from all reſponſibility, and from all occaſions of offence.

His bounty and his ſpotleſs character have been highly extolled†: by his influence over the Emperor he did good to thouſands, but never injured any†. His habitudes with Auguſtus enabled him to avoid all odious offices, and carefully to ſelect thoſe that conciliate eſteem. He recommended, he ſued for pardons; he uniformly adviſed gentleneſs and lenity; whereby he acquired a popularity, which rendered him neither ſuſpected by the Prince, nor formidable to the men with whom he ſhared his authority. Would he, however, have been able to keep within

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of it, and fearing leſt he might carry matters too far, was deſirous of whiſpering a word in his ear; but, finding it impoſſible to preſs up to the judgment-ſeat, by reaſon of the crowd, he wrote on his tablets only the three words above-mentioned; and caused them to be handed to Auguſtus, from one by-ſtander to another. Dion. lib. 55.

* See Dio Caſſius, lib. 52. Notwithſtanding the authenticity of the ſpeech which the Hiſtorian puts in the mouth of Mæcenas, may be doubted on good grounds; yet it is very probable, that the eſſentials of the plan of government above-mentioned did actually originate with Mæcenas.

† Omnia cum poſſis tanto tam carus amico,
Te ſenſit nemo velle nocere tamen. Pedo, in epiced. Mæc. diſt. 5.

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theſe bounds, if he had abandoned the private ſtation? But likewiſe to Auguſtus, whom he as heartily loved as he could love any thing beſide himſelf, the private life of Mæcenas was preciſely the ſituation in which he could be the moſt uſeful. A certain diſtance from all public employments is exactly the ſituation where a man, who is neither deficient in the knowledge of the world or of mankind, may form the moſt accurate judgment of men and things; and a perſon in this poſition may beſt qualify himſelf for being the counſellor and monitor of him who, in the hurry and ardour of active life, can never have eyes and ears enough, much leſs be ſufficiently calm and unbiaſſed, to ſtand in no need of a monitor*. Beſides, where could Auguſtus go to unbend, to recreate, and ſoothe his mind; or where be ſo conveniently and agreeably indiſpoſed†, as at the houſe of the happy and careleſs Mæcenas? Of what infinite conſequence to him was a friend, on whoſe tranquil breaſt he could at leaſt find a momentary repoſe, in whoſe houſe he could forget the Lord of the World, and for an hour or two be Octavius again?

We have been viewing Mæcenas on his faireſt ſide. His behaviour towards Auguſtus, the manner in which he employed the aſcendant he had gained over him, rendered him amiable: at leaſt, he would loſe but little in my ſight, if he had been devoted to that Prince from no other motive, than becauſe in all the Roman Empire he knew no other, who, among thoſe that might have conteſted the ſovereign power, had more good qualities, more ſupportable failings, more talents for being ſuch an one as was requiſite for imperceptibly re-moulding the Roman republic into a ſpecies of monarchy, and (what every favourite of a prince has *in petto*) more docility for allowing himſelf to be guided by him, who, in ſhort, was better ſuited to the plan of happineſs laid down by Mæcenas—than Auguſtus.

What Mæcenas was in his peculiar private life, in his houſe, in his taſte, in his way of living, in the choice of his company, and in his pleaſures, will perhaps enable us to pronounce more accurately on what we may term his *Mæcenity*; in a word, that which neither Duns nor Occam, but no leſs a man than Cicero himſelf‡, has diſcovered.

The houſe of a Roman of quality and great opulence was at that time more like a ſplendid court, than the dwelling of a private man; and perhaps Mæcenas kept a greater houſe than any other Roman, certainly a far greater than Auguſtus himſelf. We ſhall here neither adopt the reproaches caſt upon him by Seneca, of all mortals the man from whoſe mouth theſe reproaches are the moſt diſguſting, on account of his luxury; nor the juſtifications or excuſes with which his biographers endeavour to exculpate him. Suffice, that the ground of theſe reproaches is not to be denied.

Mæcenas built himſelf a palace on the Eſquiline mount, a kind of Coloſſeum (*molem vicinam nubibus arduis*, in the words of Horace), which, probably on account of its towering height, was uſually called, the Tower of Mæcenas. We find a drawing of it in the 104th plate of the ſecond volume of *Lauri Splendor antiquæ urbis*, which gives at leaſt a probable idea of the appearance this wonderful ſtructure made. Mæcenas from thence had the proſpect over the whole city and territory of Rome, quite to Tivoli, Tuſculum, Palæſtina, &c.; the moſt glorious that can be conceived, and which procured him the enjoyment of the moſt delightful ſcenery, intermixed with magnificent villas, amidſt the voluptuous gardens into which he had converted the Eſquiline Hill, that had hitherto been ſo extremely unwholeſome. Here, after the diſturbances and confuſions of the civil wars, and having at length attained to the ſummit of all his endeavours, in the 727th year of Rome, which might be about the 40th of his life, and ſeen Auguſtus in the quiet poſſeſſion of a power and dignity which was in ſome meaſure his own work—here he gave up himſelf entirely to his natural love of eaſe, to pleaſure, and to the arts, which

* Speculatus eſt per ſummam quietem ac diſſimulationem præcipitis concilia juvenis (Octaviani), &c. Vell. Pat. ibid.

† Auguſtus had a very infirm ſtate of health, and always choſe the houſe of Mæcenas, to nurſe himſelf at when indiſpoſed. Sueton.

‡ Ep. ad famil. lib. vii. ep. 3.

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are both the daughters and parents of pleasure.

His house, his table, his gardens, were places of resort for all the wits, virtuosi, stage-dancers, jolly companions, and agreeable loiterers at Rome. All breathed voluptuousness, festivity, and mirth. It was a sort of court of Alcinous, where every one was welcome who had any thing to contribute to the entertainment of the patron and the company. Mæcenas was addicted to the Epicurean philosophy, says Meibomius. This may be true of a part of the theory of Epicurus. It was most natural for the favourites of Fortune, who wished to let their lives glide away as gently as possible on the flowery couches of Pleasure, and loved even to philosophize at their ease: but in practice he certainly refined upon voluptuousness in a quite different manner from his pretended Master, who made his dinner on bread and cheese, and who placed the voluptuousness, which has got him such a bad reputation, in the bare exemption from pain. Mæcenas might probably think that Epicurus, in his place, would have understood it like him. He extended the *negative* voluptuousness to a freedom from all constraint, in what, according to the manners of antient Rome, had borne the name of decency, and even to the most exquisite indulgence; to which he added just so much of the *positive*, as he imagined could tend to heighten and to diversify the relish of life, without binding himself too rigidly to the golden maxim of NE QUID NIMIS. Luxury and frivolity very strikingly mark the character of his favourite recreations and pastimes. Of all the amusements of the theatre he preferred the pantomime dances. It was he who first publicly introduced them into Rome; and Bathyllus, so much celebrated for his comeliness and skill, was his favourite performer*. We see from a passage in Pliny, that even the culinary philosophy (wherein the philosopher Catius was so great a master, that Horace has eternized him for it in a distinct satire) was indebted to him for a new discovery; for he was the first who fell upon the conceit of bringing to table the foals of asses† as an exquisite dainty. The stagnation of mind, which is the natural consequence of a voluptuous sloth, and which was apparent with Mæcenas even in his dress, in his gait, in the manner of holding his head, was likewise perceivable in his style. Mæcenas, by way of pastime, wrote pieces in prose and verse; but the company of the best authors of the golden age of Roman Literature had but little influence on his manner of writing. His taste, his style, his affectation of expressing himself unusually, of using obsolete words without necessity, and of coining new, in allowing himself liberties against the rules of speech, his *latris columbari*, and the like, betray, as Seneca says, the fop, who went in the public Forum, with his pallium on his head, and in the midst of the tumults and disturbances of the civil war, when the whole city was in arms, sauntered about the streets of Rome in a loose flowing robe for his only covering, in the company of a couple of eunuchs. It is very possible that Seneca puts a worse construction on these two trifling circumstances than they will candidly admit of. The former might be founded on a necessary attention to his health, since (if Pliny‡ be deserving of credit) he was troubled all his life with an uninterrupted fever; and by the latter he might only intend to shew, how safe he thought himself in trusting to the goodness of his cause, amidst the confusions of the Republic, and how intrepidly he reckoned on the affection of the people. At the same time, nothing is more certain, than that Mæcenas was a complete voluptuary§, and that his example contributed much to that great revolution in the Roman manners, that, according to the observation of Tacitus, happened under the reign of Augustus, though he must have read neither Sallust, nor Cicero, nor Plutarch, who should charge him, as Seneca seems to do, with being the chief or the sole corrupter of manners in Rome. But

* Indulserat ei ludicto [histrionum] Augustus, dum Mæcenati obtemperat, *effusè in amorem Bathylli*, says Tacitus, Annal. lib i. cap. 54, with a force of expression which I have very much moderated.

† Pullos asinarum epulari Mæcenas instituit. Hist. Nat. viii. 43.

‡ Hist. Nat. lib. vii. cap. 51.

§ Otio ac mollitiis penè ultra fœminam fluens. Velleius Pat. loc. cit.

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what must throw a light on the inquiry to every reflecting person, is the consideration, that in all this, the politics of Mæcenas fell in with his own natural inclination. So great a change in the constitution as he had assisted to effect, rendered a general relaxation of morals, to a certain degree, politically necessary; and it would have been absurd to have had more respect for what was thought decent in the free Republic, than for the laws themselves. The Romans, who were now to learn obedience to the will of one single man, to forget their former privileges and importance, and to renounce the very idea of resistance, must, by all kinds of amusements and dissipations, be spoiled, enervated, and reduced to the puerile, parasitical, and slavish character which passive obedience implies. The general eagerness, which surpasses description, for the mere security of life and property, the mere impatience of being freed from the numberless vexations introduced by the civil broils, had already done much towards giving a pliancy to their stubborn necks; and Augustus, induced by the insinuations of Mæcenas, left them, in regard to the constitution, all that could uphold the illusion, that the Republic was still in being. Eadem magistratuum *vocabula*, says Tacitus. But, in regard to manners, every thing, as soon as possible, must put on a new face, and take the appearance of an agreeable alteration: and the liberty that was lost in the Senate, in the Forum, and in the Campus Martius, must be compensated by a discharge from the restraints of an austere decorum, by the liberty of living at riot, and *indulging the genius*. These were not indeed maxims to be proclaimed *pro rostris*, or taught in the schools: but Mæcenas inculcated them by his example; and the Romans were so docile, that they shortly excelled their master to such a degree, that the luxury imputed to him by Seneca in so declamatory a tone, in comparison with that which he speaks of as an eye-witness, in his 95th Epistle, is lost in the simplicity of the Saturnian age.

What I have hitherto said of Mæcenas, and of which more proofs may be seen in the compilation of Meibomius, though thrown together in very bad order, seem to me sufficient for rendering it comprehensible to every reader, how they, who lived with him on the footing of friends, and from favourable prepossession, or sympathy, or gratitude, or from all these causes together, were determined to view him only on the handsome side (in which predicament our Poet was); nay, even that a Pedo, who, it seems, was not even personally known to him, captivated by the amiableness of his character, could shew so much zeal in apologizing for his weaknesses. I can see nothing singular in it, when Seneca, on account of this single verse,

> Nec tumulum curo, sepelit natura relictos,

wherein no more is discoverable than the sentiment of a genuine Epicurean, ascribes to him a great and manly spirit, "nisi illud secum *discinxisset**. But, though there may be no reason for calling him a great, much less (as that literary Rhodomontader, Jul. Cæs. Scaliger does) a godlike man; yet, on the other hand, we can scarcely be mistaken, in supposing him a person who possessed all the qualities which are wont to conciliate the love and attachment of mankind, and who had the art of turning his great fortune, which otherwise, in general, excites envy, into a fresh motive to satisfaction, complacency, and gaiety in all that knew him. Horace never praises him but on account of the qualities of his mind and heart, for the openness and vivacity of his conversation, for his acquaintance with the literature of both languages, for his modesty amidst such brilliant success, for the noble and free footing, intirely remote from all intrigues, on which people frequented his house, and the like. But who had more reason than Horace to love him, and to speak the best of him, that can be spoke without flattery? I think, however, thus much is clear, from the picture we have been drawing of him, and which is the result of the several lineaments of his character that are come down to us; that, with all this, we must not think much otherwise of him, in regard to the men of letters, whose patron and friend he was, than as persons in his circumstances in our times are usually thought of. He was

* Epist. 92, towards the end. Habuit ingenium grande et virile, nisi illud secum *discinxisset*.

rather

rather a man of the world than a philosopher, rather an admirer than a sound judge, had more wit than taste, and was too deeply skilled in the knowledge of emeralds, and beryls, and pearls*, for having any distinguished relish for the sublime beauties of works of genius. A man who had such an immoderate affection for a Pylades and a Bathyllus, can hardly be supposed to have felt the whole worth of a Varius. In short, vanity, the want of amusement, and a political regard to the advantages which Augustus, in more than one respect, might reap from a liberal behaviour towards the best Wits, particularly the Historians and Poets of his time, had, in all probability, at least as much share in his friendship for the *mercurial men* (as Horace styles him and such as were like him†), as his real participation in their persons, and his taste in their works. If any exception is here to be made, it is in behalf of our Poet: to whom Mæcenas, as it appears, bore a particular and personal attachment, and by whom he was tenderly loved in return; as the beautiful Ode, *Cur me querelis exanimas tuis*, must evince to every one, who does not hold all that a Poet says in the warmest language of the heart, for an illusion of the fancy, and an ebullition of the moment. Horace, it appears, would have well enough pleased him, even though he had not been so excellent a composer of Odes, by the elegant turn of his mind and manners, by his wit, by his agreeable humour; in fine, by all that for which lord Shaftesbury calls him the most gentlemanlike of Roman Poets, he would have well enough pleased him, for making him his friend, and for intitling him to that kind of familiarity, which, in connection with the most refined urbanity, we see to prevail in all his pieces that are addressed to Mæcenas.

Whether the Epistle which stands foremost of the three to Mæcenas, and seems to supply the place of a dedication and preface, was really composed to that end, at the time when Horace determined to publish his first book of Epistles, as we may conclude both from the contents, and from the inscription, *Ad Mæcenatem adlocutio*, which Torrentius found in a very antient manuscript: or whether it had some time before been written, as a sort of apology for the indolence of his Muse, in answer to some friendly reproaches which Mæcenas had made him on that account, is very difficult to be proved, and neither is it any thing to the purpose. It seems not improbable, that the friends of our Poet, especially such of them as thought they had acquired a more particular interest in him, took occasion, from the success of his Odes, Epodes, and Satires, and from the great opinion that on their account was entertained of his talents, to make claims upon his Muse, and to expect greater things of her, than he felt either call or inclination to comply with. Perhaps it was then, as well as since, thought to be paying a flattering compliment to Poets who had the happiness or misfortune to please, however much they might already have written, yet never to be satisfied, but to be always requiring more; a kind of compliment, by which the author is given to understand, though in a civil way, lest he should take it for an affront, that after all he is but a vassal of the publick; somewhat like the balladins and gladiators at Rome, who were looked upon as people, that for their paltry share in the four elements, which did not always defend them from hunger, could never sufficiently labour for the entertainment of the indolent part of the world. Horace, in the exordium of the Epistle before us, seems to amuse himself with this humiliating comparison; but he turns it immediately to his advantage, by maintaining, that he is of age to pretend to the privilege of the gladiators, who, when they had served the term prescribed, were presented with the stick of dismission [*rudis*]. His best years, the season of mirth and pleasantry, were over, and he found it necessary to devote the space he had yet to live, not to Poetry, which he had never followed except as an amusement, but to the philosophy of life, to the improvement and the enjoyment of himself. The contrast between this way of thinking, and that which in his time prevailed, especially among such persons, as, by their talents and the favour of the great, were in hopes of making their fortune, as it is called, forms the principal contents of this Epistle; and the applications which Horace makes are chosen with the greatest delicacy, for placing

* Sueton. vita Horat.

† Od. lib. ii. 17.

placing in the moſt advantageous light the reſolution he had taken of retiring from Rome, and indulging in philoſophic leiſure; at the ſame time that they diverted the ingenuity of his illuſtrious friend. One thing that particularly diſtinguiſhes the Epiſtles to Mæcenas, is a certain gentle tint of perſiflage, which, from all that we know of him, was the ſtyle that prevailed in the houſe of this rich and luxurious favourite of Auguſtus; and which was likewiſe ſo natural to our Poet, that he is often, as it were, inadvertently ſurpriſed into it, on the moſt ſerious ſubjects. We always find him the elegant man of the world, who exerciſes his wit with ſo much eaſe and ſecurity, as if it were a kind of weapon of which he is perfect maſter, and flouriſhes it as though every moment intending to wound; but only flouriſhes, and never wounds; and for the very reaſon that he never lets others feel the whole exertion of his ſtrength, he happily avoids the fate of the generality of Wits, that of being admired and hated.

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Mr. URBAN, *Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, Auguſt 7.*

I HAVE had the pleaſure of reading your Miſcellany for ſome time paſt, and have, among other ſubjects, noticed the letters of W. N. C. and Y. R. reſpecting the invention of the Life-boat. I am not, Mr. Urban, naturally of a ſuſpicious temper; but the treatment I have met with in the world leads me to ſuſpect, that the motives of many men are not ſuch as they would have us to believe. Y. R. will therefore excuſe me if I acknowledge that I am by no means inclined to believe his motive is reſpect to Mr. Lukin; for I muſt candidly confeſs that I think his letter intended to make an opening for ſome of Mr. Greathead's friends to overthrow Mr. Lukin's claim, and thereby ſeem to eſtabliſh Mr. Greathead's. But, if that be the caſe, let Mr. G. and his coadjutors recollect, that the ſubject of my pamphlet does not reſpect Mr. Lukin; and that if they ſhould overthrow his claim ever ſo completely, they have ſtill to reduce to powder the flinty matter of fact I have adduced in it againſt Mr. Greathead. As to a reply to the ſtatement of your correſpondent, it is eaſy indeed; I feel no difficulty at all in aſſerting, that W. N. C. was perfectly right in attributing the invention to Mr. Wouldhave,—and Y. R. perfectly wrong in ſaying Mr. Lukin received no reward. What was Mr. Lukin's patent? did he not conſider that as a reward? If his boat had been capable of being applied to the purpoſes to which the Life-boat is applied, was Mr. Lukin ſo ſhame-faced a mortal, or ſo obſcure, that he could not bring it into notice? Why, I aſk, ſince the Life boat has been found of ſuch value, and has come into ſuch general uſe, was Mr. Lukin and his patent ſo overlooked? Yet if his countrymen were ſo very unjuſt, why did he not, in virtue of his patent, proſecute thoſe gentlemen of South Shields, who pirated his invention? Is not this concluſive? Mr. Lukin ſolicited and received a patent for a boat of his invention, in 1785. In 1789, Mr. Greathead, under the *direction* of the gentlemen of South Shields, built the Life-boat, in the manner deſcribed by me in the "Enquiry concerning the Invention," and according to your correſpondent Y. R. (as to all the eſſential properties of ſafety) preciſely the ſame as Mr. Lukin's; and yet the patentee tamely ſuffers it!! No, no, Mr. Y. R. this will not do. How ſimple ſoever the people in the Country are, thoſe of the Metropolis are not ſo eaſily impoſed on. Mr. Lukin, then, is not the inventor of the Life-boat, and yet has been rewarded for the invention of *his* boat, by having had granted to him, by his patent, an excluſive right to build ſuch; and I am perſuaded he knew the world better than to ſuffer either Mr. Greathead, or any one elſe, to pirate his invention with impunity. But to the point. In the ſpecification of the patent granted to Mr. Lukin, he thus deſcribes the particulars of his improvements: "To the outſide of boats and veſſels of the common or any other form, are projecting gunwales, ſloping from the top of the common gunwales, in a faint curve, ſo as not to interrupt the oars in rowing: and from the extreme projection, (which may be greater or leſs according to the ſize and uſe the boat or veſſel is intended for,) returning to the ſide in a faint curve, at a proper diſtance above the water line. Theſe projecting gunwales may be made ſolid, of any light materials that will repel the water, or hollow

hollow and water-tight, or of cork, and covered with thin wood, canvas, leather, tin, or any other light metal, mixture, or compoſition, &c." This part of the deſcription, which relates to ſecuring the boat from overſetting, is all that I think neceſſary to notice, as it ſufficiently ſhews that Mr. Lukin had never turned his thoughts to ſuch a veſſel as the life-boat; the veſſels he deſcribes were by no means fit to go alongſide of a ſtranded ſhip, in a heavy and broken ſea. There his gingerbread work of air-boxes, and projecting gunwales, would ſoon be torn away, and the veſſels, ſtripped of their flimſy preſervatives, be left to contend with the boiſterous element, to which they would doubtleſs become a prey. The approach of Wouldhave's model and of the life-boat to a quarter ſpheroid, leaves nothing to be effected by projecting gunwales, but makes the veſſel to depend on its form only, for the proper poſition of flotation. With reſpect to the poſition of the air-boxes, or boxes filled with cork, &c. which Mr. Lukin mentions, thoſe within board, ſo far as I underſtand his deſcription, are truly the ſame as thoſe in the Life-boat. Yet even here Mr. Lukin does not ſeem to have thought maturely on the ſubject; for though the air-box, if it could be ſecured from rupture, would be preferable to any thing which can be ſubſtituted in its ſtead; yet, ſince this cannot be done, cork ſeems to be the only ſubſtance to which we may ſafely commit the buoyancy of the veſſel. Mr. Lukin, then, certainly had a proper view of the general principles for ſecuring the buoyancy; but hardly any perſon can ſuppoſe he had ever turned his thoughts to the particular adaptation of them to the purpoſes of the Life-boat.

The Committee of the Houſe of Commons were, or, at leaſt, ought to have been ſatisfied, that the Life-boat was eſſentially different from Mr. Lukin's, when they examined the merits of Mr. Greathead's claim. Though they were not obliged to know that Mr. Greathead was not the inventor, it was certainly neceſſary that they ſhould know it was not pirated from Mr. Lukin's; and this they certainly did know, notwithſtanding Y. R's aſſertion.—In the part I have taken reſpecting this invention, I have been influenced by no other motive than that of doing juſtice to injured merit. In doing this, I know I have made ſeveral feel themſelves ſore.—But have any of them anſwered me? No. Could they do it, they would gladly exhibit me to the world, what in corners they call me. But they know I am caſed in truth, and that ſuch armour is not penetrable by their ſhafts. Yes; thoſe who dare not meet me in honourable conteſt, do not think it beneath them to ſtab at me in the dark; my pamphlet has been vilified in an anonymous note to the Literary Society of North Shields, by a petti-fogger; another in South Shields has as falſely as confidently reported, that the Philoſophical Society in Newcaſtle would not admit my "Enquiry concerning the Life Boat" to be purchaſed for them, or come within their walls. To endeavour to hinder the ſale of the book by ſuch mean artifices as theſe, is truly becoming the cauſe in which they are engaged, and the perſons who make uſe of them; from what I have heard of the one of thoſe perſons, and what I *know* of the other, they are fully entitled to this compliment from me, which I hope they will receive as I intend they ſhould. And now, Mr. Urban, I have only to beg of your Correſpondent Y. R. to excuſe me if I have entertained a groundleſs ſuſpicion of his motive.

Yours, &c. W. A. HAILS.

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*Dr. CAYLEY to Dr. HARRISON, on the Subject of Medical Reform.*

SIR, *Ripon, June 25.*

THAT I have long lamented the degraded ſtate of public opinion, and the fallen dignity of our profeſſion, I beg to refer you for proof to vol. I. of the Medical and Phyſical Journal, p. 404: what I have there hinted, will now, I hope, by your zeal, and the very powerful influence you have obtained, be carried into effect; and I moſt ſincerely hope, that you will live to ſee ſo grand a ſcheme accompliſhed, and to receive that reward, ſurpaſſing all others, which ariſes from a mind conſcious of its own rectitude; and when the object accompliſhed is public good, the reward is great, and cannot be taken from you.

I am happy to find, that many elevated and powerful perſons are ſuch ſtrong advocates for the meaſure; to oppoſe it would be blindneſs. I have converſed with every one in this diſtrict

trict both in and out of the profeſſion, except vain pretenders to Medicine; and all decidedly approve of the meaſure.

The general outline of your plan agrees, I think, much with mine; and I think it very right that we ſhould have the protection of the law in recovering our fees.

In admitting apprentices, great care ſhould be taken to exclude perſons of ſuch low deſcriptions as we often ſee in the profeſſion; to effect this, the indenture ſhould be upon a ſtamp of higher value; and the ſubſequent licence to practiſe, after a due examination, ſhould alſo be beyond the reach of the dregs of ſociety. I will not, however, enlarge upon the plan until I receive it in its more mature ſtate; I will then, agreeably to your wiſh, give my opinion upon each article.

I ſhall here ſubjoin a liſt of the names of thoſe gentlemen in this town and neighbourhood, who obligingly attended a Meeting I called for the purpoſe in the month of March laſt, and ſubſcribed their names as approving of the meaſure; there are but two or three omitted.

I feel proud in offering this mite towards ſo laudable an undertaking, for which the original movers deſerve the thanks of the Nation.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

(Signed) GEORGE CAYLEY, M.D.

*To Dr. Harriſon, Horncaſtle.*

"*Ripon, March* 29, 1806.

We the underſigned, inhabitants of Ripon and its vicinity, aſſembled at a Meeting at the Unicorn Inn, in conſequence of a Requiſition ſigned by George Cayley, Doctor of Phyſic, to take into conſideration the ſubject of a circular letter addreſſed to the Medical gentlemen, and iſſued from the Treaſury, ſtating, that application is to be made to Parliament for a Medical Reform in this Kingdom, with the intent that the practice of Medicine ſhall in future be placed in the hands of reſpectable men, properly educated for the profeſſion; who ſhall undergo a regular examination before they ſhall obtain a licence to practiſe, whether Phyſicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, or Druggiſts, after having been educated in ſuch manner as the law ſhall direct. And as we find that it is a deſirable object to give additional weight to the intended application, by taking the ſenſe of gentlemen out of the profeſſion upon this ſubject, we do hereby give it as our opinion, that ſuch a meaſure is highly neceſſary, and is fraught with the greateſt advantages, both as regarding the dignity and importance of the Profeſſion, and the welfare and ſecurity of our fellow-citizens; accordingly do recommend it to the ſerious conſideration of Parliament.

*Gentlemen of the Profeſſion at Ripon.*

Thomas Kilvington, M.B.; George Cayley, M.D.; John Grimſton, Ch.; William Robinſon, Ch.; A. Robinſon, Ch.; Edward Clarkſon, Ch.; —— Walbron, Ch.; B. Hague, Ch.; S. Ruſſell, Ch."

Signed alſo by the Rev. Robert Darley Waddilove, Dean of Ripon, by five other Divines, by the Mayor and Town Clerk; and 35 other reſpectable gentlemen.

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MR. URBAN, *Auguſt* 4.

IN my letter, p. 607, I had, through great miſtake, given to the parties adverted to by your correſpondent Medicus (ſee line 17, *et infra*, of page 509) credit, for having accompliſhed what, in truth, they did not, and never attempted to do; at leaſt no ſuch attempt is recorded.

In a place where all the Phyſicians profeſs a competent knowledge of Chemiſtry and of Medicines, ſome effort might have been expected in behalf of the Apothecaries. According to Medicus's own ſhewing, the buſineſs of making up preſcriptions ſhould reſt excluſively with them; and yet he ſolemnly affirms, that Druggiſts do interfere in compounding Medicines, even in that *fortunate* neighbourhood.

Thoſe Phyſicians have the merit or demerit, let them chooſe which, of being wonderfully paſſive: but the misfortune is, that their patients, beſides their painful feelings, are unknowingly paſſive too: nor does the competent knowledge of the former avail the laſt a whit more as to better quality of the things they ſwallow. The ignorance of too many of theſe gentlemen then with reſpect to the articles they preſcribe, has no worſe effect than the careleſsneſs of all the reſt: that kind of conſolation patients are all welcome to; the difference in one point of view is as nothing, but in another makes heavily indeed againſt the very men Medicus has undertaken to praiſe.

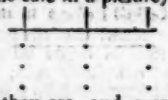
I am more and more convinced, that Dr. Harriſon will find, amongſt his brethren of the College, not a ſmall number with qualifications ſtrictly as to the *Materia Medica*, little enough

enough for rear-rank men to Medicus's new-enliſted Grocers. W. P.

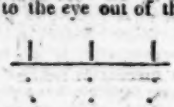
P. 608, line 1, *read* importance.
——— 21, *read* interdiction.

Mr. URBAN, *Worceſter, Auguſt* 6.

KNOWING your zeal for the promotion of improvements in the Polite Arts, I truſt you will inſert a few lines from a conſtant reader, though never before a correſpondent. You know, Mr. Urban, it has hitherto been the received maxim, and common practice, in the doctrine of Reflections on Water, to reflect all perpendicular objects perpendicularly, wherever they are ſituated in the picture, without any regard to the eye. I was firſt ſtruck with the fallacy of this hypotheſis in the year 1777; when, walking on the Weſtern border of the Severn, oppoſite to this city, my attention was very forcibly ſtruck with the reflections of the towers of the Cathedral, Saint Andrew's and All Saints' Churches; which all appeared to tend towards my eye. The middle one, St. Andrew's ſpire, being directly before my eye, was reflected perpendicularly; the other two, on either ſide, obliquely towards my eye. This circumſtance ſtruck me ſo forcibly as a new diſcovery, that being engaged at that time in engraving ſome views of Hereford, I abſolutely introduced my new ſyſtem in one of them; reflecting the Cathedral tower obliquely across the Wye, as it appeared from the point of view. But, when done, I thought it would be objected to as an uneſtabliſhed theory, and I altered the plate; of which only two proofs were taken in that ſtate. My diſcovery, though I was fully convinced of its truth, lay dormant for more than 20 years; till accidentally laying my hand on one of the proofs, it revived the ſubject in my mind ſo fully, that I have lately reſolved, through the medium of your excellent Repoſitory, to give the diſcovery to the world, if you, Mr. Urban, will permit it. The ſubject, I ſay, being thus accidentally revived in my mind, I have cloſely attended to the obſervation of every object on the farther ſhore of a river or piece of water, that has fallen in my way; and conſtantly find that they all tend to the eye, how many ſoever in number, and not according to the eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of perpendicular reflection; the *one only* that is exactly perpendicular to the eye, being *perpendicular*; the others inclining to the eye on either hand, as I have obſerved: from which appearance I am now fully ſenſible, that reflections have a *vaniſhing point*, and that point is moſt aſſuredly and certainly *the eye*. I was not ſenſible of this when I firſt obſerved the appearance in 1777; but now, Mr. Urban, I am confident to aſſert, that I have made the ſtudy of Reflections a ſcience, by aſcertaining that they have a vaniſhing point, and that point the eye. This might be elucidated at home, on an horizontal mirror or poliſhed table, by placing three or more bright upright objects upon them; when it will ſoon be ſeen that the reflections will follow the eye wherever it moves; a certain proof that the eye is their vaniſhing point. I do not know that any writer on perſpective or viſion has noticed this circumſtance. Malton ſeems to have been totally ignorant of it, as all his rules for reflections are for the perpendicular, however ſituated in the picture; which is certainly wrong and out of nature for more than one object: for I maintain, that *only that* can be perpendicular which is perpendicular to, or *directly before, the eye*; the others muſt incline. And this may be fully exemplified in a moment to a ſcientific eye, by an obſervation from Somerſet Terrace, the Adelphi, or any terrace on the ſhore of the Thames; where the obſerver will immediately ſee that all the reflections of the buildings on the farther ſhore will tend to the eye; and *that only* will be perpendicular which is directly before it. I think, Mr. Urban, it requires no other diagram than the two following very ſimple ones to exemplify the ſubject; for it is impoſſible that all objects can be reflected perpendicularly to an eye fixed in a certain point (which muſt ever be the caſe in a picture) thus:



but that they are, and ever muſt be, reflected to the eye out of the picture, thus:



and that the eye is their certain vaniſhing point, wherever it moves, the reflections follow, which could not poſſibly

poſſibly be according to the old ſyſtem of perpendicular reflection; for in that caſe they muſt remain fixed. Indeed, Mr. Urban, this obſervation is ſo very obvious, that I think nothing can overthrow it; and perhaps I may live to ſee it introduced into practice; though when I firſt made trial of it I thought it looked very ugly; but that may be from injudiciouſly placing the picture too near the eye, which made the inclining angles too acute. A moderate diſtance out of the picture will certainly ſhew it with the leaſt diſtortion, and be moſt agreeable to the eye. And then, Mr. Urban, why ſhould a thing be thought to look ugly, that is certainly natural and true? I could bring further illuſtrations of this ſubject by obſerving, that the ſun has no ſhare in reflections, farther in than the common light it gives to all things, as they are not formed by the ſun, nor any luminous body: for, be the ſun behind, before, or on either hand an object (with the exception of being more or leſs bright), ſtill the reflected image is the ſame. Reflections, therefore, being no deprivations of light, they can form no body of ſhadow, and conſequently do not enter *into*, nor *go through* tranſparent bodies, but remain merely *on* the ſurface. Whereas ſhadows, being derived from the ſun, do not only remain on the ſurface, but enter into, and go through all tranſparent bodies: which makes ſhadows and reflections of perfectly different natures; for, were the ſun directly behind an object, placed on the farther ſhore of a river or pool of water, the *ſhadow* of that object would be ſeen *widening* towards, or as it approached the eye; whereas the reflected image would be ſeen diſtinctly in that ſhadow, and *narrowing* as it approached the eye: an incontrovertible proof that the eye is the certain vaniſhing point of reflections, as the ſun is the undoubted vaniſhing point of ſhadows; both directly contrary one to the other; the one, like all vaniſhing lines in perſpective, vaniſhing in the point of infinity (if the diſtance of the ſun may be ſuppoſed infinite reſpecting ſhadows); and the other, in direct oppoſition to them all, vaniſhing in the eye. As I am not conſcious of any writer on perſpective, optics, or viſion, treating on the doctrine of reflections as I have treated it; if any of your numerous Correſpondents, Mr. Urban, have noticed ſuch a work, I ſhall be highly obliged in their pointing it out to me, through the medium of your Miſcellany, or otherwiſe. And as theſe remarks may be of ſome importance, or at leaſt amuſement, to the ſchool of Arts, I am induced as an Artiſt to lay them before the world; and your inſerting them as ſoon as you conveniently can, will greatly oblige, Yours, &c. J. Ross.

"Sum ex iis qui miror Antiquos, non tamen, ut quidam temporum noſtrorum ingenia deſpicio." PLIN. EPIST. l. v. ep. 21.

Mr. URBAN, *Cheſterton, Auguſt* 13.

I CONSIDER it as a matter of general concern, as far as it may eventually be prejudicial to national advantage, that amongſt the number of *profeſſed* admirers of the Fine Arts in this kingdom, there are ſo very few whoſe inclination or liberality prompts them to beſtow that degree of encouragement or pecuniary ſupport which the meritorious exertions of our preſent race of Engliſh Painters deſervedly entitle them to receive.

A ſubject ſo apparent has obviouſly become matter for much more ableper than mine; and authors of diſtinguiſhed celebrity have willingly ſtept forward as the champions of their neglected countrymen. Under ſuch circumſtances, I offer my pebble in ſupport of a common, and, I truſt, patriotic cauſe; and I have not a doubt but that your uniform indulgence will admit the inſertion of this trivial eſſay in your valuable Miſcellany. In treating, however, upon this ſubject, I muſt confeſs that I feel a conſiderable degree of heſitation, in knowing that I have been ſuperſeded by one who has highly diſtinguiſhed himſelf upon the ſame topick. I allude to Mr. Shee, and to his recent publication, intituled "Rhymes on Art;" a work, although compreſſed into ſmall compaſs, comprizing matter ſo generally intereſting, ſatire ſo well directed, and information ſo true (yet of an unpleaſant nature), that I am at a loſs which to admire moſt, the ability of the writer, the copiouſneſs and veracity of his anecdotes, or the addreſs of the gentleman; and I may truly ſay, that had not Mr. Shee previouſly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the immediate walks of his profeſſion by the excellence of his Paintings, he would have done ſo as a literary character by the ſpirit of his Poem.

I repeat

I repeat that the object of my writing is therein treated much more fully than I can poſſibly pretend to do, through the medium of a periodical publication, that I ſhall feel happy if, to thoſe who through accident may be unacquainted with its merit, it may operate as an incitement to the peruſal of it, and thus act as a key in unfolding a ſtorehouſe of amuſement.

It is too frequently viſible to the judicious obſerver, that above three parts of thoſe who aſſume the title of connoiſſeurs are the creatures of deluſion and caprice, the dupes of affectation and conceit, who, poſſeſſing neither true taſte, nor that teſt by which real merit may be aſſayed, are often carried away by the force of bigotry, and become an eaſy prey to thoſe who have ſufficient diſcernment to adapt them to their own advantage.

If the Britiſh ſchool has, under the direction and guidance of the Royal Academy, attained that eminent degree of perfection, which ſurely every unbiaſſed mind will allow to be the caſe, I may ſay with great truth that it has been more owing to the ſuperior degree of ability diſplayed in its Preſidents, and to the ſpirit of emulation diſſeminated amongſt its Students, than to that proportionate degree of encouragement which ſhould have accompanied ſuch praiſeworthy exertions. The Inſtitution of which I ſpeak is founded on ſo ſolid a baſis, is conducted with ſuch uniform talent in its various departments, that, to thoſe who poſſeſs the true *amor patriæ*, I am ſenſible it muſt be contemplated as a proud national monument, calculated for the promotion of Art in its nobleſt form: and we may alſo conſider that, by the inſtructions which are therein ſo ably beſtowed, we have, and daily ſhall have, the gratification of ſeeing Artiſts riſe to the higheſt pitch of excellence; by which means the dignity of Great Britain is advanced, and at the ſame time its members are rendered ſufficiently eminent to be claſſed in the ſame pages with the diſtinguiſhed Maſters of the antient ſchools.

If we look back to the Pontificate of Leo the Xth, to the times when the illuſtrious houſe of Medici exiſted, we ſee the foſtering hand of protection uniformly held out to encourage riſing Genius, and to diſtinguiſh mature deſert: There was ſurely a patriotic ſtimulus in their actions. How different, I am ſorry to ſay, is the viſible neglect which the equally-meritorious exertions of Engliſh Artiſts are compelled to ſuffer! Can we gaze with the ſame emotions of pleaſure upon the works of Wilſon and Barry, that the Italian can upon thoſe of Bonarotti, Titian, or Maratti, or a Spaniard upon the production of Mengs? Surely not. The firſt, he will remember, probably during the very moments they held the pallet, were ſuffering the extreme pangs of penury, accompanied by the mental ſtings that muſt ariſe from apathy and neglect: perhaps that thoſe very performances were to furniſh the means of their next ſcanty repaſt. Yet when the poor deſigner is no more, his works are to bear equal price with thoſe of Claude and Pouſſin; thus denying to ſubſtance the credit that is given to the ſhadow. What a reverſe on the other hand is preſented to us! We ſee the works of Maſters, for the procuring of which even Monarchs and the firſt Nobleſſe vied together in generoſity; upon whom munificence in every form was exerted (and neceſſarily too) as the only means of obtaining their productions. The real truth is this, that picture-dealers, and not painters, are with us the objects of attention; and what ſhould be the reward of merit, is acquired by the exertion of trick and artifice.—A mere name is a paſſport through every path of criticiſm.

This melancholy picture, though too frequently, has not, I am happy to ſay, been always the caſe; and in citing Sir Joſhua Reynolds, I bring forward an eminent example to the contrary: but that immortal Artiſt had the judgment to perceive, that ſolely painting Hiſtorical ſubjects would never bring him to the zenith of proſperity, however it might exalt his profeſſional abilities: he wiſely adapted the remark of Kneller, as given by the author of "Abrégé de la Vie de plus fameux Peintres." "Painters of Hiſtory," ſaid he, "make the dead live, and do not begin to live themſelves till they are dead. I paint the living, and they make me live." Hence, why is the complaint ſo general of our annual exhibition being deluged with Portraits? the cauſe is apparent: an Engliſh Painter of the preſent day cannot otherwiſe obtain a competency. I have heard it ſaid more than once, by gentlemen too who are anxious to be diſtinguiſhed as

firſt-

firſt-rate connoiſſeurs, (I bluſh whilſt I write it), that they would not admit into their cabinets an individual picture painted by an Engliſh artiſt! Does not this ſpeech imply even more than illiberality? Surely, nothing leſs than real ignorance. Under ſuch untoward circumſtances, it requires more than common perſeverance to ſurmount ſo inſuperable a barrier. What can ſurpaſs the divine works of Weſtall? Have we not every grace and charm that adorn the human figure tranſferred to the canvaſs? What dignity and ſtrength of imagination are perceptible in the works of Lawrence and Treſham; what genuine humour and delicacy in the pencil of Smirke! It is, however, both uſeleſs and impoſſible to deſcribe the various excellences of our preſent race of Artiſts, as they compoſe as eminent a band as ever graced any æra, during which the cultivation of that ſcience they profeſs was eſteemed worthy of attention.

It may, probably, be imagined that ſome neglected Artiſt is here, unknowing and unknown, pouring forth his Philippics from his hiding-place, who has not the courage to declare openly the feelings of his mind. This is by no means the caſe. They are the real ſentiments of an independent man, who, from his elbow chair, has dared to call in queſtion the taſte of his countrymen.

That I may be miſtaken in ſome inſtances I will not dare to diſpute, and ſhall be happy if through the ſame medium that this is offered to the world, I may receive the neceſſary corrections. But I am ſenſible that I have treſpaſſed too much upon the attention of both yourſelf and your readers. I have been willing to aſcribe more conſequence to the ſubject than ſome, upon a curſory view, may think it has merited; if, however, there may be a different opinion, I ſhall at a future opportunity feel proud in renewing my labours in ſupport of ſo neglected yet deſerving a cauſe. S. D. D.

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Mr. URBAN, *July 5.*

A SCHEME or contrivance has lately been invented by a well-known and ingenious Writer *, for the purpoſe of combining amuſement with military improvement. The rules and principles of the game (for ſuch it is) are founded on the opinions and actual practice of the beſt-informed officers, as well as on that of the beſt writers on military ſcience. It is intended to diſſeminate, as widely as poſſible, the elements of military operations in every varied branch. It poſſeſſes the power of accommodating itſelf to the narrowed information poſſeſſed by a young ſubaltern in the army, or extending itſelf ſo as to contribute to the amuſement, and perhaps improvement, of the General whoſe profeſſional knowledge and extenſive abilities ſhall have qualified him to have aſſumed the command of an army capable of deciding the fate of Nations.

The Publication, which may ſoon be expected, will comprife the military map of a country, neatly engraved; ſize, 19 inches by 24; a neat mahogany box, containing upwards of 100 ſmall figures, bearing different denominations, from which are formed the two corps, or armies, according to the value given to the different pieces by agreement between the players, and which are to be manœuvred on the map, according to the eſtabliſhed rules and principles of the game. With the above will be given an octavo volume containing the rules and regulations of the game, familiarly explained; to which will be added, for the better information of the younger part of the army,—Firſt, a few geometrical problems, eſſentially neceſſary to the art of reconnoitring or poſting a body of men in any given direction; together with a table, drawn from actual practice and experience, ſhowing the time required to execute ſuch purpoſes. Secondly, a ſhort explanation of the different purpoſes to which the 19 (commonly called Dundas's) manœuvres are applicable, their ſeveral uſes, and alſo a table, drawn from actual experience, of the time neceſſary to perform each. Thirdly, tables ſhowing the time required to march through a given ſpace, under every different caſe that careful reflection can ſuggeſt; as, for inſtance, through a woody, incloſed, open, level, or mountainous country; of the time neceſſary to paſs a morafs, river, foreſt, wood, or defile; of the time required to throw up temporary and field works; for the better protection of a vulnerable part, or for the annoyance of

* John Charnock, eſq. F.S.A. to whom the publick are indebted for a valuable publication on "Marine Architecture;" and for that uſeful work the "Biographia Navalis."

of an antagoniſt; of the difference between a forced and a common march; as alſo between that of the *elité* and main body of the army; the march of the artillery, heavy and light; the baggage, and camp-equipage of every deſcription. In few words, as the principles and regulations of the game reſt entirely on the time required to perform every operation, no care or pains have been ſpared to procure every poſſible accurate information on this ſubject. The inventor therefore humbly, though ſanguinely, hopes his contrivance will prove not only amuſing to officers of all ranks, but will tend moſt materially to diſſeminate the principles of military tactics, and, by the familiar practice, promote the improvement of them.

Thoſe who imagine the functions of a good officer confined to the mechanical operation of drilling a battalion, or taking the moſt eſpecial care that the operations of a parade or field-day ſhall be elegantly performed, are moſt grievouſly miſtaken. It certainly is not aſſuming too much, to ſay, that more ſtudy and abilities are requiſite to the formation of an officer properly qualified to be entruſted with the intereſt of his country in the hour of danger, than can be found in the whole concentrated knowledge and abilities of Weſtminſter-hall, in a complete philoſopher, or in an able ſtateſman. The ſmalleſt point, therefore, that ſhall tend to the furtherance and acquiſition of this knowledge, muſt, even by the moſt uncandid, be deemed a grand deſideratum. Under this confidence, the foregoing invention is humbly ſubmitted to the opinion of the army in general, with leſs apprehenſion than it otherwiſe probably would have been.

As a practical proof how far reflection and ſtudy are required by all commanding officers, whether of the navy or army, (for the firſt principles of both ſervices are alike,) the following authentic anecdote, communicated to the author by the gentleman in whoſe houſe it occurred, will ſtrongly demonſtrate: The late ever-to-be-lamented Lord Viſcount Nelſon being on a viſit at a friend's houſe in London, in the year 1801, immediately after his having accepted the poſt of ſecond in command of the fleet ordered to the Baltic, deſired his hoſt one evening to procure him from Faden's a chart of the Sound, &c. comprehending all that part of the coaſt contiguous to Copenhagen. This requeſt being complied with, the gentleman, on the enſuing morning, on entering his library, found his Lordſhip buſily employed with his pencil and dividers, in tracing ſome figures on the chart in queſtion; when the gentleman familiarly aſked his Lordſhip what he was employed about, and received the following anſwer: "You muſt know," ſaid his Lordſhip, "it forcibly ſtrikes me, that this ſervice, if required, will be executed by a detachment of the fleet; and that myſelf, as being ſecond in command, will be entruſted with the execution of it; I am therefore arranging, in my own mind, the plan of the propoſed attack; and I have been calculating the force requiſite for the undertaking. I find I ſhall want twelve ſhips of the line, beſides all the lighter veſſels." It will be remembered, that the detachment put under his Lordſhip's orders amounted exactly to that number; and that nothing but the accident which befel three of the ſhips, and which his Lordſhip could not foreſee or guard againſt, rendered it arduous and hazardous. This anecdote, as relating to the previous ſtudy of a commanding officer in either branch of ſervice, requires no application or comment.

As profit and emolument are by no means the motive of the author in promulging his invention, every poſſible economy will be uſed, conſiſtent with correctneſs, in order to accommodate it to the pockets of thoſe whoſe narrowed income preclude them from the benefit of deriving information at any extraordinary expence.

Yours, &c. A VOLUNTEER.

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Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 1.

A LETTER from *Wellington*, dated July 26, contains the following diſaſtrous account: On Friday, the 11th inſtant, as ſome colliers were at work in a pit, 101 yards deep, belonging to John Biſhton, eſq. and Co. at Snedſhill iron-works near this town, one of the candles came in contact with a quantity of hydrogen gas, mixed with atmoſpheric air, and cauſed an exploſion, which ſeverely burnt eight or nine men; but fortunately the whole are in a fair way of recovery. On the Monday following, ſeveral others were employed in repairing the air-

air-ways in the ſame pit, ſome of whom had aſcended again; ſix others (who had previouſly extinguiſhed their candles for ſafety) were in the act of aſcenſion, five in the chains and one upon the knot of the rope, when, unfortunately, the current of hydrogen from the pit, blended with the air of the atmoſphere, was blown by a briſk gale of wind in contact with a fire that had been left inadvertently burning about three yards to leeward of the pit-head, and cauſed an exploſion, which proceeded down the pit, towards the ſource of the hydrogen, involving the miſerable colliers in a volume of flame. At the moment of the combuſtion, they had aſcended upward of 100 yards; and one of the poor fellows, preferring inſtant death to the acuteneſs of his pains, made an effort to diſengage himſelf from the chains, and precipitate himſelf to the bottom, but failed in the attempt; another fainted from extreme pain, and was brought up hanging by his legs in the chains; four others came up in the uſual ſitting poſture; and the man who was riding erect upon the knot of the rope, miraculouſly retained his hold, though his clothes were intirely conſumed, and his body ſcorched all over, and reached the ſurface in that poſition. On being diſengaged at the pit-head by ſome perſons whom the noiſe of the exploſion had brought to witneſs this truly affecting ſcene, one of them in a delirium, ariſing from excruciating pain and terror, ruſhed homeward in flames; the others, more enfeebled, required to be carried to their abode. Five died ſoon after in the greateſt agonies, and the other expired this day. Two widows and ſome children remain to lament their unfortunate exit. The other four were unmarried. The exploſion blew the caps from their heads 40 or 50 feet above the ſurface, and reduced a great part of the timber framing of the pit to a ſtate of carbon. Some perſons who were in the vicinity of the pit at the time ſaw, previouſly, partial combuſtions take place between the fire and the pit-head, which proves that the hydrogen was then deficient in quantity, or not ſufficiently blended with the oxygen of the atmoſphere to produce a general one. Had they removed the fire immediately (and it is probable there was ſufficient time to do it in) the accident would not have taken place; and the men who have juſt ſunk into the ſilent tomb, might have remained many years longer uſeful members of ſociety. The accident is over, and irretrievable; but it is hoped its terrible conſequences will preclude a ſimilar one; and that no collier or miner will hereafter be ſo unmindful of his own ſafety, as to make a fire near to a pit containing hydrogen gas, or *ſulphur*, as they generally (though wrongly) term it. C. D.

## Pursuits of Architectural Innovation, N° C.

(*Continued from p.* 628.)

(1790) Knaresborough.

THE CASTLE. Memorable for being the refuge of thoſe execrable aſſaſſins who murdered St. Thomas à Becket in Canterbury cathedral. Richard II. was confined here previous to his removal to Pomfret-caſtle, where he was put to death. The Knareſborough people defended this caſtle for Charles I. When ſurrendered to the Parliament forces, all the buildings were demoliſhed, ſome few parts excepted, which now preſent little elſe but ruins. The ſite ſhews a circle of about 300 feet diameter, overlooking the river. The lines of the exterior wall of the works are diſcernible; and in a wall taking a diagonal direction acroſs the works is a gallery of communication. Two circular towers are viſible. The keep, by the parts left, muſt certainly was a grand deſign: conſiſting of three ſtories; on the ſecond, or principal ſtory, the windows are large, which with other decorations warrants its former magnificence. Taking an Eaſt view of the remains, they come very picturesque: in the centre the keep, to the left veſtiges of a gateway, and on the right a diſtant view of the river and country.

St. Robert's Cave [or Chapel.] An excavation in the rocks near the town. On the exterior a Pointed doorway and window. On the right of the doorway is a curious figure of a knight in the attitude of drawing his ſword, as ready to defend the entrance. This ſculpture is cut in the rock. The interior of the Chapel [8 feet ſquare] is worked into two diviſions with groins. The Eaſt end has three cants of an octagon, where is an altar with compartments, and over it a niche. On the South ſide are many heads cut in

in relief. The whole work is evidently done by an unſkilful hand; perhaps the firſt hermit, who took up his abode here in the reign of King John, employed himſelf in the execution of the deſign, as the lines, though tending to the early Pointed ſtyle, are incorrect and irregular; at leaſt there is wanting that uniformity which follows the labour of profeſſional men*.

The Dropping Well [I call it the Weeping Rock] is an extraordinary natural curioſity; and whoever attentively views it muſt ſoon diſcover many ſtrange and romantic forms, ſufficient to bewilder the mind of the curious inveſtigator, yet ſtill not without ſome pleaſing returns of rational and uſeful reflection.

Harewood Castle. Plan: The firſt ſtory gives the hall 56 feet by 29 feet; adjoining is the kitchen. This is but a part of the general arrangement of buildings, they having been nearly demoliſhed in Charles I's reign. There are two entrances into the hall; that from the Eaſt is a regular paſs through a portculliced archway [grooves remaining], while the other communicated with ſome court. Second ſtory alters but little in plan, and gives rooms correſpondent to thoſe below, with the addition of a ſmall chamber over the principal entrance called the chapel; and on each ſide the exterior of the window are ſhields with arms. It may be worthy of remark, that in the hall is a rich receſs in manner of a monument. The arch in the centre has many turns, with ornamented ſpandrils and ornaments in the ſentablature, which finiſhes the deſign.

In Harewood church are ſix very beautiful and rich tombs, with knights and their ladies. Some ſhew by the faſhion of the armour as old as Edward III. others as late as Edward IV. Among them is Sir W. Gaſcoigne† [in his robes] that firm judge who commited Henry V. when prince, for contempt of court, and who refuſed to paſs an unjuſt ſentence againſt Scroope Archbiſhop of Canterbury. The armours and female dreſſes are ſplendid and elegant, and the execution of the ſculpture maſterly, and in a fine ſtyle. What may be deemed extraordinary, the ſtatues have not ſuffered any mutilations.

Kirkstall Abbey.

Date 1152. This other great and magnificent religious eſtabliſhment with that of Fountains is, however, rather ſecond in conſequence, with reference to deſign, dimenſion, and richneſs of parts: its ſtate of ruin differs alſo. Fountains preſerves the whole of the offices; Kirkſtall is deficient in this. Fountains has loſt ſome of the walls of the church; Kirkſtall ſhewed that part of the pile very entire [that is, the mere uprights] until of late, when nearly half of the centre tower fell to the ground.

Plan. At ſome diſtance to the North Weſt is the gateway. Ranging with the Weſt front of the church is an ambulatory, and over it the dormitory, ſimilar to the arrangement of Fountains. Adjoining is the infirmary. The cloiſters [which only preſerve the interior walls] with the chapter-houſe lie on the South ſide of the church. Other buildings fill up this aſpect of the religious mound, but from their ruined condition cannot be particularized. The church is in length 224 feet. Nave and ſide aiſles as uſual; the tranſepts have each three chapels: the choir is exceedingly ſmall. Here is no Lady chapel, nor does there appear ever to have been one.

Elevations. The Weſt front is much richer than Fountains; the doorway is highly embelliſhed; over, two conjoined windows; ſtill higher, a ſingle window, once lighting the roof. On the ſides of the front, breaks, or buttreſſes, which with the pediment terminate with embelliſhed turrets. The ambulatory in continuation is much ruined. The Eaſt front of the church accords in decorations to the Weſt front; the Eaſt window is large. Viewing the interior part of the church from the Weſt doorway, the nave has loſt the groins; thoſe to the ſide aiſles remain. The choir retains its groins. The centre tower has remaining its South and part of the Eaſt ſides. The chapter-houſe is not only uncommon in deſign, but poſſeſſes much of the ſublime. It is an oblong, divided into two portions by double arches; that portion contiguous to the cloiſters has the remnant of a cluſter of columns in the centre ſupporting two diviſions of groins; and ſo ſtrongly is the maſonry united, that, notwithſtanding all the columns are gone except the centre one, the capitals belonging to them, and the ſpringing of the groins, retain their poſitions, to the utter aſtoniſhment of all beholders.

* Engraved in "Antient Architecture."

† See his portrait, vol. LI. p 516. Edit.

holders. Ever let me ſeize each opportunity to hold up to praiſe the wonderful ſkill of my antient brethren, and ever cry, What was their ſyſtem of conſtruction, and what were their materials thus to combine, bidding after ages look on and marvel? The ſecond portion Eaſtward is without a centre cluſter of columns, the groins ſpringing from angle to angle. The windows are large, and contain ſeats, no doubt, intended for the religious when ſeated in council. Much of the Architecture of Kirkſtall is Saxon; and that which preſents the Pointed ſtyle is as low down [ſeen chiefly in the centre tower] as the Tudor date.

It is impoſſible to leave theſe exalted ruins without lamenting (unavailing paſſion!) to ſee them left open to every depredation and defilement. Is the remembrance of former uſes forgotten? Are all the fine feelings for Engliſh Antiquity abſorbed in heedleſs indifference? Does the noble owner recollect he is for ſuch culpable neglect under the *thread* of a retributionary pang, which may, at ſome hour of compulſive meditation, *break* over his unguarded apathy? Let him ponder, and ponder "full five fathom deep," in that cell where dwells the "Warning Voice!" that thoſe who have deſtroyed, and thoſe who deſpiſe our antient Sacred Structures, have not always been the moſt happy, or the moſt fortunate. So, go to your book-room; read, read the "Hiſtory of Sacrilege."

It was on this ſpot, when, revolving on the various remains I had paſſed over on this diviſion of Yorkſhire, I conceived a plan for a dramatic romance: Time Henry VI.: action previous to the battle of Wakefield, fought between Queen Margaret and Richard Duke of York, and of ſome ſubſequent tranſactions; commixing Harewood and Sandal Caſtles, Harewood Foreſt, Kirkſtall Abbey, knights, ladies, nuns, a necromancer, ſpirits, and other ſupernatural beings. This chaos I brought into ſome kind of regular poetical order, ſet it to muſic, and drew the ſeveral ſcenes, ſome real and ſome imaginary, according as the nature of the tale required. With this production I have often amuſed my friends by rehearſing my dwarf exhibition, ſometimes with ſucceſs (when thoſe attuned to harmony lent their willing ears), and at other moments leſs fortunate (all feel not the dulcet ſtrain). Our managers of both theatres have more than once beſtowed attention, and an eye; but too ſcrupulous an adherence to the coſtume and manners of old times, ſuit not their giant boards; as we but too often prove, by the unclaſſical and poverty-like way in which they get up the hiſtorical plays of our Immortal Bard; when at the ſame time, they lay open their attention and their treaſures, to bring forward ballet-dances, and heterogeneous pantomimes. But of this enough; digreſſions are oftentimes irrelevant; perhaps we here fall into this error!

WAKEFIELD BRIDGE. Built by Edward IV. A fine example of antient maſonry, and on a large ſcale; in the centre is a chapel projecting from the Eaſt ſide of the bridge, four arches ranging on either hand. At the North-eaſt angle of the chapel is a ſtair-caſe for aſcending into it from the water: the Eaſt window has much tracery, and the parapet is perforated. The windows on each ſide the building, North and South, are equally rich. But all embelliſhment ſeems inconſiderable, and all praiſe inadequate, when referring to the Weſt front, immediately connected with the paſs on the bridge. This front, however, may be particularized as to its ſeveral features; then let the Antiquary's imagination lively paint that eulogium which may be felt, but cannot be deſcribed. The deſign is 26 feet in breadth; and is divided into ſeven parts by buttreſſes; theſe parts are made out as ſo many receſſes, with Pointed arched heads, and lofty pediments. The ſecond, centre, and ſixth parts, have door-ways (the centre one and the ſixth bricked up); above is an entablature ſupporting niches, turrets, and five baſſo-relievos: theſe latter decorations are crowned with ſmall battlements. The ſeveral grounds are filled with compartments and traceries, which, with the crotchets, finials, and other ornaments, are minute and delicate in the extreme. The baſſo-relievos ſhew the Nativity, Reſurrection, and Aſcenſion; the fourth not quite intelligible (being with the reſt much mutilated), but appears to contain two perſonages, one on each ſide an altar. So much did the magick of this chapel rivet my attention, that I paſſed three days making my ſketches; indeed, the nature of the work demanded ſo much of my feeble efforts. After the deſcription

tion as above, will it be credited, that this Chapel, this Divine Edifice, was, previous to my arrival, let to an old-cloaths-man, who was in the practice of hanging on the precious traceries his filthy ware, he cutting and driving in nails for that purpoſe. It is true the front of the chapel is now free from ſuch contamination; but the interior was converted into a den for flax-dreſſers, where oaths and execrations alone prevailed. Strange reverſe! Did it not once reſound with prayers and holy ejaculations?

Near Wakefield is the remains of SANDAL CASTLE, under the walls of which Richard Duke of York loſt his life, in the battle with Queen Margaret. Of this caſtle little exiſts but two uprights of about 20 feet each in length, containing a few windows, &c.

NOTTINGHAM CASTLE. Nothing is left of the original works, but the archway of the deſcent down the ſallyport, through the rock, on which the caſtle ſtood, being called "Mortimer's hole *." The preſent ſtructure was erected in 1674, after the old one had been deſtroyed in the grand rebellion. The ſituation ſeems to have made the walls inacceſſible, at leaſt on the South ſide, the rock being nearly perpendicular. The above archway is Pointed, and recedes for ſome feet with this form in continuation, where ſteps begin the deſcent for a ſhort diſtance; then the deſcent is followed by the mere footing through the excavation down to the ground at the baſe of the rock. This deſcent is tedious and tremendous; loop-holes at certain diſtances are cut to admit light, and for ſhooting arrows through. At ſome diſtance from the caſtle, where the rocks ſtill continue in line, though declining gradually in height, are excavations upon an extenſive ſcale, their face bearing due South. Before them is a ſmall and clear ſtream. The arrangement of the excavations are monaſtical; and we with much ſatisfaction trace out the Infirmary, Refectory, Dormitory, Chapter-houſe, and the Chapel. This latter place gives two aiſles, divided by perforated arches, with head ways in manner of groins; and at the Eaſt end an altar. Many Roman tiles are worked in the chimneys; and a Roman column with an ornamented baſe make a part of the chapel *. Too much ſtudy cannot be devoted to ſo curious and ſo peculiar a ſubject; and we may fairly conclude the excavation to be as old as Chriſtianity itſelf with us, when we find the early converts reſorted for ſafety and ſecrecy to grots and caves.

In our day, it is ſaid, the unfortunate alone fly to grots and caves;

"Where life, though joyleſs, ſtill is calm;
And ſweet Content is Sorrow's balm †."

Happy or unhappy, I fly to mounting walls, to view the high majeſtic arch, the heaven-aſpiring groin, the graceful cluſtered pillar, the gorgeous tomb, the pale religious glare of light, and oh! to dwell on the ſoft breeze of holy ſong, which, through the lengthened aile, waſts the fond ſoul from joy to joy, until at length each dying ſound is loſt, and all is huſhed in peace! Even now I dwell amidſt theſe glories, preparing freſh theme for kind attention, which at a future hour may inſtruct, may amuſe. In this mood then I terminate my Yorkſhire memoranda. I bid farewell, to whom? ſure none but friends.

AN ARCHITECT.

* Engraved in "Antient Architecture."

## EAST INDIA DOCKS.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 6.

THE arrival of the Eaſt India fleet, a month at leaſt earlier than was expected, made an uncommon exertion requiſite at the Docks, to be able to receive them; and the progreſs made in the ſhort time between their arrival and reception into the Docks was ſcarcely credible. It was ſuch, notwithſtanding the very unfavourable ſtate of the weather during the laſt week, that the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, on the repreſentation of the Board of Cuſtoms, were pleaſed to grant the certificate preſcribed by the Act, of the fitneſs of the Docks for the reception of ſhipping; and in conſequence, Monday laſt, Auguſt 4, was determined on for the admiſſion of the Company's ſhips into the inner Dock; and the requiſite arrangements were made for that purpoſe. It was by the Directors of the Eaſt India Dock Company alſo reſolved, that the Honourable Company's ſhip *Earl Camden*, from the gallant defence made by her under Sir Nathaniel Dance, againſt the Ma-

* Engraved in "Antient Architecture."
† Oratorio, Handel.

rengo,

rengo, Admiral Linois, and the ſhip *Admiral Gardner*. Capt. Saltwell, in conſequence of her beating off the Bellona of 44 guns, during the voyage, ſhould be the firſt ſhips admitted into the Dock; and that the *City of London*, Capt. Landon, from the name having reference to the emporium of Britiſh Commerce, and the ſeat of his Majeſty's Government, ſhould be introduced at the ſame time.

The uſual proceeding of mooring at Long Reach for a ſhort time, in order to clear the ſhips of their ſtores and a part of their cargoes, ſtowed on the lower deck for the purpoſe of lightening them to a certain degree, was neceſſarily complied with: and it ſo happened, that only one of theſe ſhips, the Admiral Gardner, came up among the early ſhips from Long Reach to Blackwall: the Lady Caſtlereagh, the Charlton, the City of London, and the Surry, came up in ſucceſſion; in time, however, to prepare and fit them to go into the Docks. An unfortunate ſtrong Weſterly wind prevented the arrival of the Camden before the morning of the 4th, too late for admiſſion till the evening tide of that day; and the arrangement was of courſe altered for the Admiral Gardner to take the lead in entering the Dock, then the City of London, and the other three ſhips. They were accordingly introduced into the Baſon on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, as they were ready. The Charlton did not avail herſelf of thoſe opportunities, and was in conſequence left in the river. It was as unexpected as it was acceptable, that the weather proved uncommonly fine, with ſufficient wind only to diſplay the flags; and offered to the company aſſembled a very grand and picturesque ſcene. Over the great entrance gate-way, ſeats were placed moſt commodiouſly for about 250 perſons; the view from thence commanding the whole of the Dock premiſes, the ſurrounding Country, the reaches of the River down to Purfleet, the Dock-yard at Woolwich, and the Royal Arſenal; the proſpect of Greenwich Hoſpital, Flamſtead-Houſe, the hoys, and other veſſels dreſſed in the river, among which was the Earl Camden that had arrived at her moorings, and was ſplendidly decorated with flags, formed altogether one of the moſt gratifying and intereſting ſights imaginable. Theſe ſeats were filled by perſons of ſuperior rank in life, among which were the families of many of the Nobility. On the Weſtern Quay were three ſheds erected, which had ſeats for 200 perſons each. The ſeats in both ſituations were covered with flags, and the pillars ornamented with them, ſo as to afford a very rich emblematical appearance. Over the gate-way was diſplayed the Royal Standard, a St. George's enſign, and the Eaſt India Company's enſign. The Trinity yacht, a beautiful veſſel, was dreſſed in a maſterly ſtyle, with the flag of that antient and honourable Corporation at her maſt-head, and all the Britiſh colours in the more conſpicuous ſtations, with thoſe of our Allies next, ſo as to form a very appropriate contraſt. The Admiral Gardner had only three flags at her maſt head, independent of her Jack and Enſign; the Royal Standard at the main, St. George's enſign at the fore, the Company's colours at the mizen. The Admiralty flag, that had been diſplayed at the maſt-houſe, on the entrance of his Majeſty's Miniſters into the premiſes (among whom were Lord Howick and Earl Spencer, who formerly preſided at that board), was, on their arrival on-board the Gardner, diſplayed at her foremaſt-head. The City of London had a profuſe diſplay of colours. The Caſtlereagh and Surry, ſuch as the ſhortneſs of time admitted. The Trinity buoy yacht and Sir William Curtis's were at the pier heads in the river, dreſſed in every colour and flag that is uſed as national or ſignal colours; and the Eaſt India Company's armed hoys, with their reſpective flags, lay on the South ſhore, with their ordnance on-board, and barricadoed. Such a ſplendid ſcene preſented itſelf on all ſides, as was never ſurpaſſed. But, added to all this, there was ſuch an aſſemblage of Britiſh dames in all the pride of beauty, grace, dignity, and dreſs, as was ſcarcely ever before collected together. Spectators in carriages open and covered, and on foot, covered the quays; which, with the Eaſt India Company's Volunteers on the South quay, their artillery in front, and the Trinity Houſe Royal Volunteer Artillery, who manned 50 pieces of cannon on the South quay of the outward-bound Dock, conſtituted one of the grandeſt ſpectacles imaginable, and ſcarcely poſſible to be conveyed by the minuteſt deſcription. At the back of the

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sheds were ranged the caravans, by which the ships' cargoes are to be conveyed to the Company's warehouses along the spacious Commercial Roads; these carriages formed a very good back ground to the delightful display of so much beauty and elegance as adorned the seats. The ceremony opened by a grand discharge of cannon at 10 o'clock, when, by signal, all the yachts and ships were dressed. At 12 o'clock the East India Company's Military entered the West gate in a very grand style, and preceded by the advanced guard, which formed with presented arms to receive the artillery and the rest of the brigade, accompanied by their band playing the grand march, under the command of Col. Thellusson, who took their stations in two lines, the band repairing on-board the Admiral Gardner. It was late in the day when Mr. Montague announced the approach of the Lord Mayor in his state barge, with the Aldermen, and Port Committee. Arrangements were instantly made for his Lordship's and their accommodation, but not without difficulty, as this honour had not been expected, and those in possession of the front seats in the Southern shed were not disposed to give place. The tide making strong flood, the Admiralty barge, with Lord Howick, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Lord Grenville, and several of his Majesty's Ministers, as well as the Lord Mayor's, were impeded in their progress; and, time wearing away fast, upon the arrival of Lord Grenville and Lord Howick, the procession began to move from Mr. Wells's through the ship-yard, in front of the several ships building for Government and the East India Company, exhibiting colours and flags of various descriptions. Upon the entry of the noble Lords within the Dock premises, the Admiralty Flag, in compliment to Lord Howick and the Admiralty Board, was thrown out from the Mast-house flag-staff, and a royal salute fired by the Trinity House Royal Volunteer Artillery, which formed a corps of the most respectable description, with their officers, who saluted the company *en passant* with their swords, &c.

About two o'clock the Lord Mayor landed, and his Majesty's Ministers went on-board the Admiral Gardner. The Admiralty flag was then hoisted at the fore, in lieu of the St. George's ensign; and, upon the signal from the Mast-house being displayed, the gates of the inner Dock were opened, followed by a salute. The band then struck up, and continued during the entrance of the ship to play the most loyal and popular airs: the Trinity yacht preceded, and came to her station at the middle buoy of the Dock, whilst the Admiral Gardner, the City of London, the Castlereagh, and Surry, in succession, entered the Dock in the most regular and magnificent style possible.

Whether the number of the ships, or their size (being upwards of 800 tons each), or their valuable cargoes, or the extensiveness of the undertaking, or the presence of those dignified personages who constitute his Majesty's Government, and the attendance of many other elevated characters, with upwards of 10,000 spectators of the better class, be considered, it was most certainly a gratifying and superb exhibition of dignity, wealth, and importance, becoming the high commercial consequence of the East India Company, upon whose extensive trade the whole is founded.

In the interval immediately following the entrance of the fourth ship, the East India Company's military began their *feu de joie*, by a discharge from their artillery of 21 guns; and the musketry opened and kept up their fire in the most correct and animated style, from the right to the left of the line. This discharge of artillery and musketry was repeated twice; but, the ships being at too great distance the cheering could not be effected as was proposed. The Camden was during this period under a press-stay sail, and part of her jib coming from the upper moorings to the entrance of the outer lock, she passed through it into the Bason at 4 o'clock, in a manner highly creditable; and without the least difficulty or interruption was secured in the Bason. This circumstance was a most splendid finish to the introduction of the ships into the Dock; which when secured, an additional salute by the Trinity House Royal Volunteer Artillery, and the armed boys, was given.

The eagerness to get on-board the ships was very great; cold collations were spread, and every accommodation given by the Dock Company and individuals, which the nature of the event

event would admit. Countess Spencer, Lady Grenville, with other ladies, and the members of Government, then accompanied Earl Spencer, Master of the Trinity House, on board the Trinity yacht, where they partook of refreshments; and, after receiving the compliments of the families of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, Col. Thelluſſon, and ſeveral others, the yacht, with her colours all abroad, was removed from the inner Dock to the Baſon; where the company landed amidſt a vaſt concourſe of ſpectators. Upon paſſing the Earl Camden, which greatly attracted their notice, from her having been the Commodore's ſhip in the action with Linois, as well as from her beauty, (being newly painted), and her magnitude, three cheers were given by the crew, which being returned, the noble company were conducted by the Chairman and Deputy towards Mr. Wells's; and, on leaving the Dock premiſes, a *Finale* of 21 guns, as an adieu, terminated the ceremony.

It is with extreme pleaſure I can ſtate, that notwithſtanding the immenſe number of perſons, carriages, horſes, and others, aſſembled to view this glorious ſight, and the exertions requiſite in tranſporting ſuch ſhips, not the leaſt accident happened; and all the precautions taken were of courſe happily needleſs.

This, Sir, is the true repreſentation of the ſpectacle, which for magnificence exceeded any diſplay of the kind before; nor is there a probability that any equal to it will be ſeen hereafter: it had more the appearance of a national rejoicing conducted by Government, than the endeavours of a commercial body to celebrate the commencement of their public utility.

The arrangements muſt have been carefully attended to, and as regularly conducted, reflecting high credit on thoſe officers of the eſtabliſhment who carried them into effect, and were extremely ſatisfactory to all deſcriptions of perſons preſent.

The invitations on the occaſion were, to his Majeſty's Cabinet Miniſters; principal Miniſters of the public departments; Lord Walſingham; the Peers who had been Preſidents of the India Board; Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; Chief Juſtices and Chief Baron; Speaker of the Houſe of Commons; Under Secretaries of State; Boards of Treaſury; Admiralty; Commiſſioners for India affairs; the reſpective ſecretaries; Dean of Windſor; Chairman, Deputy, and Directors, of the Eaſt India Company; Comptroller and Deputy of the Navy Board; Governor and Deputy of the Bank; Elder Brethren of the Trinity Houſe; Chairmen to the Boards of Cuſtoms and Exciſe; Chairman and Deputy of the Weſt India Dock Company; ditto of London Dock Company; managing owners of Company's ſhips; Proprietors; ſecretaries and principal officers of the Eaſt India Company; captains of the ſhips introduced; Council and Solicitor to the Dock Company; engineers and officers on the eſtabliſhment; principal officers of Cuſtoms attached to the Docks; and a very few private friends of the Directors; the greater part of whom (about 140 perſons) aſſembled at 6 o'clock at the London Tavern, where an elegant dinner was prepared; and many who could not attend the ceremony at Blackwall, joined thoſe who did. The band of muſic belonging to the Eaſt India brigade played during dinner, and in the intervals of ſinging; and, after a number of loyal and appropriate toaſts and ſongs from Mr. Dignum and others, the day finiſhed with the *eclat* it had begun; every body appeared highly gratified with their entertainment, and retired at about 11 o'clock. Yours, &c. A. B.

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Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 2.

I PERFECTLY coincide with the opinion of your correſpondent Pilgrim, p. 327, as well as his former remarks on church pews. I lately travelled in the North of England, and ſtopping at a village on a Sunday, the *reſidence of a Biſhop*, went to church there; the roof of the church appeared like an old barn, having no cieling; nor did I ſee, though I examined cloſely, the Ten Commandments, and other uſual ornaments in our churches. There were about 40 pews in the church; and one of the inhabitants aſſured me there were near 800 pariſhioners in the place, and there only wanted a meeting-houſe to be erected to convert half of them into Diſſenters. It is much to be lamented, that the juſt obſervations of Pilgrim, and the ſucceeding correſpondent Anglicus, are not attended to. Led by the reflection of the contents of theſe letters, and ſome other of your Correſpondents on the ſubject, a few evenings ago, I fell into a ſlumber in

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my arm-chair, and dreamt I was in company with one of the attendants belonging to the Turkish Ambassador, a professor of the Mahometan Religion, and discoursing upon our different religions; he intimated a wish to go to one of our places of worship; accordingly, after requesting him to change his dress, for otherwise he would engage more attention (at least with the female part) of the congregation, than the preacher; we proceeded together to one of the churches (which shall be nameless) in the metropolis. Upon our approach to the edifice he observed some papers pasted on, and others affixed to the door; my companion observed, he supposed these were sentences of Holy Writ taken out of our Alcoran (as he termed our Bible), or prayers offered up on some solemn occasion; but, upon my explaining that they were notices about the Income tax, a list of persons wearing hair powder, and using armorial bearings, asked me if there could be no other methods but those adopted for making our laws public. We then proceeded inside the church, where we should have stood the whole service, but for the kindness of an elderly gentleman, who, observing we were strangers, directed the pew-opener to let us in, for they are always unwilling to admit any person without a gratuity. I have been at three different churches in the afternoon service (when the churches are nearly empty) in the Metropolis, and could scarce gain admission a second time without it: one of the pew women actually asked me for a fee on the occasion *. My companion expressed a little uneasiness at being locked in the pew, and observing a decent woman with a child, expressed a desire they might be accommodated with a seat, several persons being obliged to leave the church, not being able to endure the long standing. My companion (who understood the English language) did not make any remarks on the church service, except the first lesson, which happened to be the 39th chapter of Genesis, he thought somewhat singular, asked me if it was usual to read such, and whether no other could be substituted on that day; and observed to me, that in the adjoining pew there were some young fellows smiling and putting some very decent young women out of countenance on the occasion. After prayers were over the clergyman proceeded to read several briefs, telling us *many times* over, that George the Third was King of Great Britain, &c. (which was the best part of the decalogue), and that the buildings had been surveyed by Solomon *Wag*, an experienced *Architect*, who had estimated the repairs wanted at 1999*l.* 19*s.* 11½*d.*; and the clerk told us, that Timothy Last of the parish, shoemaker, and Titus Dipp, tallow-chandler, were appointed churchwardens and overseers. My companion asked me if it was usual to introduce such heterogeneous matter in our places of worship to the Supreme Being of the universe. Upon our retiring from church, he observed many of the congregation put their hats on before they left the same; and we were much obstructed by several of them reading the papers on the doors before-mentioned. After our return home we had a strong controversy upon the comparison of our different modes and places of worship; and I confess in some points he got the better of me. Does not, says he, one of our antient Prophets, Moses, say he was commanded to "put off his shoes from off his feet, for the place whereon thou standeth is holy ground?" and therefore every attention and respect ought to be paid to our places of worship; and we were proceeding farther in the controversy, when the servant opened the door, and I awoke. Yours, &c. MENTOR.

* St. Sepulchre, Snow Hill.

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Mr. URBAN, *August 6.*

THE account given respecting part of the church-yard of Ripon being let off as gardens or pleasure-grounds to the adjoining inhabitants, I have been well assured by several parishioners there, is *strictly correct*. There are two parties to oppose the ground being restored to its necessary purpose, of addition to the present burial-ground; those who gain a profit by its being let in its present state, and those whose premises would be considerably lessened by being deprived of its present enjoyment. An old inhabitant there says, he is almost certain it must have been one of those description of persons who contradicted the former assertion. I was only led to the inquiry by seeing the *female* sexton, after digging a grave, remove her neighbour's relicks into a small cemetery under the Minster there, *sans ceremonie*. MENTOR.

132. *The Fifth Annual Account of the Publication of the Septuagint Collations. By* Robert Holmes, *D.D. Dean of* Winchester.

THE Doctor has not enjoyed his new preferment long, nor lived to see a progress in his elaborate work, the publication of the Pentateuch, from which he turned his attention to the Prophetical Books. For this apparent deviation from his original plan he gives these reasons; "As the satisfaction of being myself the publisher of all the four volumes of the work was more than could be reasonably expected, it became the more earnestly my wish at least to perfect personally those parts of the publication which are of greater importance. These are, the Pentateuch, the Sixteen Prophets, and the Psalms. The Prophets make a volume, and the Psalms part of another. It appeared to me it would be more immediately beneficial to the interests of sacred learning, and prove most acceptable to the biblical students of the time, and therefore probably of greatest advantage to the funds, if the publication of those parts of it which stand the most high in consideration, and are in most frequent and earnest request among the learned, were to be brought into public use the earliest. If the Prophetical Books be printed next, the publick will gradually receive them before a considerable time can have elapsed; but if the Historical, Genealogical, Hagiographical, and Apocryphal Books, which constitute the second and third volumes of the edition, were to be printed before the impression of the Prophetical Books could be commenced, no expectation could subsist that the Sixteen Prophets would be delivered before 20 more years. The books not prophetical will be printed more easily than the prophetical, the impression of the collations of which will be attended with greater difficulty and intricacy than the rest; and therefore Dr. Holmes has, for several years past, attended to the examination of the Prophetical Books and their MSS. They were not executed to the satisfaction of the learned in Dr. Grabe's edition; and it is now to be regretted that he did not personally collate every other prophetical book of the sacred volume, as he did the Psalms. "In one word: from my entrance on this publication to the point to which it is now brought, it has been the wish of my heart that the best and greatest use of me which this work could possibly have might be devoted to it: that my life's effort might be applied in giving to the publick at least the chief and most important parts of the publication, if no more; and that, if some portions of it must, on my failing, pass into other hands, they might be such as are not so high in consideration or so frequently in use, as the rest, and not likely to be attended with as much difficulty, labour, and expence in the impression. No other course seems to me so fair towards the publick that supports me, and so likely to render all parts of the publication alike, as answerable as may be to its wishes. In pursuing this course, my proceeding will approve itself to my own mind; and I shall feel that the right and due use is making of life and faculty while they are mine." The balance in hand is 481l. There were printed, in 1805, two versions of Daniel; one by Theodotion, the other by the LXX; both are now produced. These will supply the deficiencies of Daniel in several MSS. Theodotion's version was reckoned more free than that of the LXX, or Aquila, which preceded it; and he took the liberty of adding or omitting whole passages. We stated the progress of this work in our vol. LXXI. p. 436. When the Doctor first set on foot the design of reprinting the LXX version, he proposed to carry on the impression to the end of the Pentateuch; then to give up his fount of letters to the University of Oxford; and, from the end of the Pentateuch, the expence of paper and printing to be defrayed by the Delegates, and the copyright to be theirs, they allowing Dr. H. the smallest number of copies they ever allowed to any editor. He to prepare the copy throughout, and correct the press, and pay his own assistants, whether it shall please the Board to continue to him their present allowance or not. Upon the decease of the Doctor (Nov. 12, 1805, LXXV. 1086), the whole concern has become the property of the University, who have made a handsome compensation to his widow for all the copies, &c. left in his hands; and we have that confidence in that learned Body, that they will not suffer to slacken either their zeal or their support of so interesting a design, so well conducted to this point by the original undertaker. For, "though it did

did not seem expedient for the Delegates to pledge themselves for the expenditure necessary for the whole impression, yet, in case of the death of Dr. Holmes, or his being obliged, through ill health, to relinquish the superintendance of the work, they would be answerable to the subscribers for the sums transferred from him, and proceed to the finishing the publication as far as may be in their power, and consistent with their other obligations." First Annual Account of the Publication, 1801, p. 16.

The expectation of the friends to sacred literature and criticism, is awake to the appointment of a successor to the Doctor. They cannot conceive that such can be wanting among the members of the University of Oxford: and they look with impatience to the declaration of such appointment, and a 6th report of the publication.

133. *Authentic Documents relative to the miraculous Cure of* Winefred White, *of* Wolverhampton, *at* St. Winifred's *Well in* Flintshire, *on the 28th of* June, 1805; *with Observations thereon. By the Right Rev.* J—— M——, *D. D. V. A. F. S. A. &c. Acad.* Rom.

THE performance of the Right Reverend Vicar Apostolic seems to have cost him no small trouble; more, we should have thought, than would have been worth his while in this age and country. After the use he made of the miserable miracles of the Lilies at Rome, on the French invasion, it is plain this representative of the Papal Court will catch at any thing to prop an expiring cause. The existence of this Saint, whom he writes Winefred, contrary to the antient spelling with an *i*, has no foundation but in legendary biography, not in general history. Bishop Fleetwood theologically, and Dr. Lindsen medically, have done away all miracle from the water of this well; nor can Alban Butler himself help their cause.

When we reflect on the motives for reviving the controversy about miracles in the present day, we are not surprised that a priest of the Roman Catholic Church steps forward covertly in the title-page, but explicitly at the close of this publication. But we cannot conceal our surprise and indignation at the assertion about "the process of the Canonization of Saints; the public act by which their sanctity, as attested both by incontestible miracles and eminent virtues, is proclaimed to the Church; the severe and jealous scrutiny which all such prodigies undergo, and the clear, notorious, unequivocal proofs that are required to verify them." Had all this been applied to the case of St. Winifred, we should have remained as little satisfied as we now are as to her virtues, sanctity, and miraculous power, as we are as to the Virgin Mary's intercession with her Son, who never encouraged us to expect such interference of his power and influence, but, on the contrary, explicitly discouraged it. The miraculous cures which our Saviour wrought were by a well-authenticated public act of his power, not the mere effect of prayer to him; and his opinion on the effect of raising the dead is well known to be decisive as to its inefficacy. The ravings of enthusiasts, whether Sir John Oldcastle or the French Prophets, are no more to be regarded than Mr. Kett's blunder about *St. Anthony's fire*; with which all true Protestants will rank the authentication of Winifred White's miraculous cure at a well which no more sprang from St. Winifred's head, after it was cut off, than from that of St. Alban, or the eyes of his executioner, or the blood of St. Amphibalus, St. Alban's pretended friend, mistaken for his *cloak*. Every reader of common attention will see how disingenuous is the appeal to Dr. Middleton, a professed sceptick, whose argument proves too much.

134. *Extracts of a Letter to a Gentleman in* Maryland; *wherein is demonstrated the extreme Wickedness of the Slave Trade, in order to favour the* Illegalities *of our Colonies, where the* Two first Foundations of English Law (*Two Witnesses of* God) *are supplied by opposite (and of course* illegal) *Ordinances, which occasions a* civil Death of the English Constitution, *so that these* Two Witnesses *may be said to* lie dead *in all the* West India *Islands. Originally printed in* America; *first printed in* London *in* 1793; *Fourth Edition* 1806.

MR. Granville Sharpe, with the best intentions, gives a new instance of the power of Enthusiasm.

135. *The Battle of* Armageddon; *or, final Triumph of the Protestant Cause.*

136. *A serious Call to the* Christian *World, to consider the present State of the* Jews: *with some Thoughts on the Prophecies of* Daniel *and* St. Paul. *By a Member of the*

*the Church of* England, *and Author of "The Battle of* Armageddon."

THE author of these two tracts, adopting the idea of Mr Faber (see p. 234), about the period of the 1260 years, which is to expire about 1866, expresses much zeal for the Conversion of the Jews, and the measures to be taken for facilitating it. The present rapid succession of extraordinary events authorizes the expectation of the near accomplishment of prophecy.

127. *A Letter to Lord* Porchester, *on the present degraded State of the* English *Clergy.*

THIS degradation is here ascribed to the exclusion of the Clergy from a seat in the House of Commons, and to the strict enforcement of residence. The pamphlet concludes with a high panegyrick on the present Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

128. *Statistical History of* Scotland. *By Sir* John Sinclair.

[Begun to be reviewed vol. LXI. p. 655; vol. II. LXII. 825; III. and IV. LXIII. 538, 541; V. LXV. 142; VI. ibid. 220; VII. ibid. 1025; VIII. LXVI. 220.]

VOL. IX. contains the parishes of *Rutherglen, Buchanan, Golspie, Logie* and *Pert, Erskine, Melrose, Innerskip, Birse, Kingoldrum, Abernyte, Birnie, Kilmory, Llanbryd, New Deer, Kinnettles, Balmerino, Clunie, Cranston, Kilconquar, Muckart, Tongland, St. Monance, Kilmaurs, Stewarton, Avondale,* or *Strathaven, Marytown, Kirknewton, Dryfdale, Bourtie, Crail. Fyvie, Dron, Caputh, Logie, Coldstone, Greitney, Dunlop, Grange, Crieff,* and *Inverness.*

*Birse,* in Aberdeenshire, produced a great benefactor to it, Dr. Gilbert Ramsay, rector of Christ church, Barbadoes. Dr. Alexander Garden, physician, and Dr. Rose, both of Charlestown, and American refugees; Mr. William Rose, of Newmill, many years at the head of a flourishing academy near London. "The famous George Rose, Esq. of the Treasury, is grandson to the late Dr. R. of Wester Clune." Capt. David Ochterlonie, mortally wounded at the first attack on Quebec, when the British were forced to retreat, and the Captain was taken. So much was he the favourite of the celebrated Wolfe, that he sent to the town, to the Marquis de Montcalm, desiring that particular care should be taken of him. He died in two days. "A living character might be added: Dr. William Farquharson, physician in Edinburgh, famous for his address in curing cancerous complaints." (p. 128.) "In 1791 one family emigrated to Philadelphia, not for want of employment, or for any want whatever, but rather out of fondness for change, and having a friend *before* them. An unmarried woman remained; she regrets that she did not go with the rest; for, says she, 'troubles are only beginning here, but they are over there.' We trust she is not inspired with the gift of prophecy."

To the North-east of Furzean is a hill called the Gallow-hill; another near Ballogie. There the barons of old, who held their estates with *power of pit and gallows,* put to death any of their tenants or dependents who were so unfortunate as to fall under their displeasure. What blessed days do we now enjoy, in comparison of these! How thankful to God, and loyal to the King, ought we therefore to be! Our case has been meliorated; and by a wise Legislature will, by degrees, be so still. Were some of the duty taken off the leather and the malt, this would greatly ease the subject in this corner. Were the landlords to grant longer leases, and be pleased to take a moderate *conversion* for the multure paid to the mill, this would encourage the tenants to improve, and would wean them from the old unproductive mode of farming. Were allowance given them for the *stone-foot* of their houses, as well as for the timber, which, by-the-bye, is done in the land of Ballogie, this would induce them to be at some expence in building neat houses. Were allowance given for inclosing, and the inclosures protected by Winter herding, to which the heritor should bind them, this would be patronizing the improver, and be productive of the most beneficial effects. Were care taken by all to improve the morals of themselves and all around them, how happy and prosperous might our land and people be!" (p. 180.)

Whether *Kingoldrum* parish has produced any eminent men, either in science or in arms, is uncertain. It is said, however, to have given birth to a famous actress on the English stage. (p. 187.)

Some of the Bakewell breed of cattle have been of late years introduced into *Tongland.* There are none of the Spanish breed of sheep here; but some of them are introduced into the neighbourhood

bourhood by Lord Doer, a young nobleman who pays uncommon attention to every ſpecies of improvement that can be uſeful to the country, both in agriculture, manufactures, and roads. (p. 317.)

The inhabitants of this pariſh are in general a decent and reſpectable people in their different ranks of life, ſenſible and rational in their religious principles. No ſectaries. They are all warm friends to the principles of the Revolution, Government, and the ſucceſſion of the Family of Hanover. There is not an old woman in the pariſh but would bedaub Tom Paine with dirt if he preſumed to ſet his foot within the verge of it. They hear that the King and the Royal Family go conſtantly to church on the Sabbath-day; and hate Tom Paine for abuſing ſo good a Prince. Numbers of them are terrified that the French Revolutionary-government ſhould be introduced among them, for every one chooſes to keep what he has lawfully got, and not make an equal diviſion of it among his neighbours. They are induſtrious and careful about their ſecular affairs in their different lines of life, and do not interfere with matters of ſtate; decent in their dreſs, and good œconomiſts in their mode of living. None of them have been hanged or baniſhed in modern times. In general, they are ſober and temperate, notwithſtanding the whiſky is both cheap and plenty of late years, there being only a few who are votaries of that pernicious beverage. They have made great progreſs in civilization and good manners, and have made remarkable improvement of late in their houſes, dreſs, and manner of living, as will appear evident from the following authentic ſketch of the ſtatiſtical ſtate of this pariſh about 60 or 70 years ago. At the above period there was not a hat to be ſeen in the whole congregation upon a Sunday. They wore Kilmarnock bonnets or caps of different colours. In church they kept on their bonnets and caps during the lecture and ſermon, and took them off only during the prayer, the ſinging of the pſalms, and the pronouncing of the bleſſing. Few or none of the common people could read; and the precentor read the Scriptures to them in church before the miniſter made his appearance. They had no buckles in their ſhoes, but tied them with ſmall leather thongs; had no metal buttons on their cloaths, but large clumſy buttons of wood-moulds, covered over with the ſame cloth as the coat. The men wore *kelt* coats, made of a mixture of black and white wool, as it came off the ſheep in its natural ſtate. Neither men nor women, in general, wore any ſhirts; and when they did, they were made of coarſe woollen: in general, they changed their plaiding ſhirts twice in the year, at Whit-Sunday and Martinmas. It was long before linen ſhirts came into uſe among the vulgar. They wore no ſhoes in Summer, nor Winter but in the time of ſevere froſt and ſnow. Their children got no ſhoes till they were able to go to the kirk. The women wore coarſe plaiding, or drugget-gowns, made of the coarſeſt wool, and ſpun in the coarſeſt manner. The tenants' wives wore *toys* of linen of the coarſeſt kind upon their heads when they went to church, fairs, or markets. At home, in their own houſes, they wore toys of coarſe plaiding; the young girls, linen *mutches*, with a few plaits in them, above their foreheads, when they went abroad, to the church, fairs, or markets. At home they went bare-headed, with their hair *ſnooded* back on the crown of their head, with a woollen ſtring in the form of a garter. Their houſes were the moſt miſerable hovels, built of ſtone and turf, without mortar, and ſtopped with *fog* or ſtraw, to keep the wind from blowing in upon them. They had a window on each ſide of the houſe, which they opened or ſhut, as the wind blew, to give them light. Theſe windows they ſtopped with ſtraw or fern. In ſuch houſes, when they kindled a fire, they lived in a conſtant cloud of ſmoke, enough to ſuffocate them, had they not been habituated to it from their infancy. They had many of them no *ſtanding* beds, but ſlept on heath and ſtraw, covered with the coarſeſt blankets, upon the floor. They kept their cattle in the ſame houſe with themſelves, tied to ſtakes at one end of the houſe. There was no diviſion to ſeparate the cattle from themſelves. Their furniture conſiſted of ſtools, pots, wooden *coggs*, and *bikkers*. At their meals they ate and ſupped altogether out of one diſh. They lived in a coarſe and dirty manner, and ate of the meaneſt and coarſeſt food. In general, their food conſiſted of *broſe*, pottage, oatmeal ſlummery, and greens boiled in water, with a little ſalt. The diſhes out of which they

fed

fed were ſeldom waſhed after meals, and of courſe were often thick with dirt. Each perſon in the family had a ſhort hafted ſpoon, made of horn, which they called *munn*, with which they ſupped, and carried it in their pocket, or hung it by their ſide. They had no knives or forks, but *lifted* the butcher's meat they ate with their fingers. They ate little meat at that time excepting the *off-falls* of their flocks, which died either by poverty or diſeaſe. At Martinmas they killed an old ewe or two, as their Winter proviſion; and uſed the ſheep that died of the *braxy* in the latter end of Autumn. At this time their farms had no *march* fences, to ſeparate them from their neighbours. A ſingle farm was let in *runrig* among a number of tenants, which cauſed them to live in a conſtant ſtate of warfare and animoſity. The dividing the produce of the farm, according to each tenant's ſhare, became an uſual ſource of quarrels and fighting. Their mode of agriculture was uncommonly ſtupid in every ſtage of the operation. They yoked ſix oxen and two horſes in one plough, and ſometimes eight oxen and two horſes. They yoked four horſes a-breadth in one plough, without oxen; and had always one to hold the plough and another to drive the cattle. They uſed a heavy clumſy Scots plough, that murdered the weak and half-ſtarved animals to draw it after them. Their harrows were heavy and clumſy, with the teeth made of wood inſtead of iron. In the Spring ſeaſon their horſes and oxen fell down in the draught, through perfect poverty and weakneſs. They ploughed great quantities of the land, and had poor returns for their labour. They took four or five crops without putting on any manure. In dry ſeaſons they could ſcarcely gather their corn in harveſt, upon account of its ſhortneſs. They ſowed nothing but poor grey Scots oats; their poor land would bear no other ſpecies of grain. This kind of oats yielded little meal, and of a dark colour. When their corn came above the ground, in the Spring, they had conſtant herding of their cattle, day and night, till the harveſt was finiſhed, and the corn gathered into their corn-yards. They built turf-folds in Summer in the fields, into which they put their cattle in the middle of the day, when annoyed with the heat, and at night alſo, to preſerve them from deſtroying the grain. In the night they put all their cattle into theſe turf-folds, and one or two perſons watched them every night in Summer and harveſt, till their corns were got in. By over-ſtocking their farms, the poor animals were ſtarved for want of graſs. In the Spring their cattle were ſo weak that when they laid down they could not riſe of themſelves till they lifted them up. They fell into moſſes and quagmires through weakneſs, and were drowned. In the Spring ſeaſon it was a conſtant cuſtom to gather their neighbours together to aſſiſt in *lifting* their cows and horſes, and to drag them out of moſs-holes. At this time, and for long after, there was not a cart in the pariſh. They *led* home their corn and hay in cars, and in truſſes on the backs of their horſes, and their peat in creels and ſacks. They *led* out their dung on cars, or creels coupled and hung over the horſes' backs. The women carried out dung in creels on their backs, and the men filled the creels at the dung-hill, and lifted it on their ſhoulders. This reſembled the ſavage ſtate of ſociety, where all the drudgery of the domeſtic labour fell to the department of the female ſex. At that time there were no ſaddles nor bridles, and they rode to church upon *brechams* and pillions placed on the horſes, and halters on the horſes' heads, made of hair. They ſhod their horſes' fore-feet, but put no ſhoes upon their hind-feet. The women had no *little* wheels, but ſpun with the *rock* and ſpindle. Their yarn was uncommonly coarſe. They had no candles to give them light in the Winter nights. When the *good man* of the houſe made family worſhip, they lighted a *ruffy*, to enable him to read the pſalm and the portion of Scripture before he prayed. The men had no razors, but clipped their beards every Saturday night with ſciſſars, to appear more decent upon the Sunday. The lower claſs, in general, were tainted ſtrongly with ſuperſtitious ſentiments and opinions, which had been tranſmitted down from one generation to another by tradition. They firmly believed in ghoſts, hobgoblins, fairies, elves, witches, and wizards. Theſe ghoſts and ſpirits often appeared to them at night. They uſed many charms and incantations, to preſerve themſelves, their cattle, and houſes, from the malevolence of witches, wizards, and evil ſpirits; and believed in the beneficial effects of theſe charms. They believed in lucky and unlucky days

days and seasons in marrying or undertaking any important business. They frequently saw the devil, who made wicked attacks upon them when they were engaged in their religious exercises and acts of devotion. They believed in benevolent spirits, which they termed *brownies*, who went about in the night-time, and performed for them some parts of their domestic labour, such as thrashing and winnowing their corn, spinning and churning. They fixed branches of mountain-ash, or narrow-leaved service-tree, above the stakes of their cattle, to preserve them from the evil effects of elves and witches. All these superstitious opinions and observations, which they firmly believed and powerfully influenced their actions, are of late years almost obliterated among the present generation. Both men and women, about 60 years ago, were robust and healthy, and subject to few diseases. They were strangers to every complaint of a nervous nature. This arose from the hardy manner in which they were brought up from their infancy, and being accustomed to watch their cattle without doors in the night during the whole Summer and harvest season. From the above authentic statistical account of this parish, above 60 or 70 years ago, compared with its present state of improvement in agriculture, the manners, dress, and mode of living among its inhabitants, and their present sentiments in religion, the great improvement they have made in the most striking points of view, and as they are still in a gradual train of improvement at present, it gives the most flattering prospects of their entire progress in the course of time. The greatest danger to their present progress is the raising the land to a racked rent, which industrious tenants may be unable to pay." (pp. 323—329.)

"Almost the only *pleasure* the inhabitants of *St. Andrew's Lhanryd* engage in is meeting occasionally, to the number of 15 or 25, for the purpose of conversing about some of the abstrusest doctrines of Calvinism, in which they display their eloquence in the only kind of *speaking* of which they have any notion, that of a theological oration and prayer, varied by occasional reflections on the degeneracy and oppressions of the age. It is probable the ancestors of the present generation of peasants possessed at no period a much larger share of knowledge; but since, by the alteration of the times, the salaries of schoolmasters can in no way support a family, that office has fallen altogether into the hands of mere schoolboys, which they abandon as soon as their own education is supposed to be completed, or into that of bankrupt tenants, still less qualified for the duties of it. So that a thicker cloud of ignorance must be settling over the lower ranks of people than that which covered their fathers. And, while the reputation for learning which Scotland has so long supported among the nations must, in a short time, be lost, those numbers who, by means of that mediocrity of literature acquired in the parish-schools, rose from the lowest stations of life to merit, wealth, and rank, must be henceforth chained down, hopeless and inglorious, to the miserable sphere of their humble birth. Parish-schools are peculiar to Scotland. The idea of the institution was originally suggested as proper for reconciling the minds of the people to the administration of Charles I.; and in a similar view they were established in their present form by the first Parliament of King William; for several generations, while the example of country gentlemen and the ability of schoolmasters supported the labours of ministers, the schoolmasters' connexion in the parish being equally permanent, and their learning in general at a respectable par, the people were preserved loyal to Government and steady to the Church; but, after the gentlemen withdrew their countenance, and slighted the ordinances of their national Religion, and the office of a schoolmaster became inefficient by the diminished value of its appointment, the ministers were wholly unsupported; the people, blind to the signal advantages of their government, and feeling the pressure of its manifold exactions, while their minds, relating both to Church and State, as much perverted now by vagrants, in the character of dissenting-teachers, as they were then by trafficking priests, are in as great a degree disposed for innovation, if it should elsewhere spring up, as in any former age, with this difference, that, the band of Religion, which tied the people so strongly to their superiors, being broken, they would be very little controuled by their influence. Perhaps it would be wise, therefore, in the

the State to augment the living of such schoolmasters to the same value which it comparatively bore in the reign of William; which would not, at present, require in all above 5000l. sterling a year, which might be transmitted to the sheriffs, or paid by the collectors of excise." (pp. 177—179.)

The writer of the Roman department of the Universal History is said to have been a native of *Kinnettles*, in Forfar. (p. 207.)

"A small figure of a man, cut on one side of a stone cube, and placed in a notch made in a wall of *Kilmaurs* church, was found by the masons employed in making repairs; and which, in contempt of Popery, perhaps, had been plastered up at the introduction of Episcopacy. This figure is in a sitting posture, dressed in a robe or cassock, which is tucked up before as far as the knees, leaving the legs and feet naked. The hands appear from under the folds of the robe, holding something like a mace, which is carried as high as the head, resting upon the right breast and shoulder. The head is covered with a cap, or hood, resembling a coronet, having two crescents in front. The beard is long, and falls in ringlets on the breast. When the practices of superstition and idolatry are considered, into which former ages had fallen, we are led to conclude that this can be nothing else but the image of the person in honour of whom the church and parish have their name." (p. 351.)

"Inoculation for the small pox hath not yet become general, owing to the prevalence of a religious persuasion, that the Divine Government, without any care on the part of man, will accomplish whatever is best for him. So deeply are the tenets of this kind impressed, that all attempts to shew the necessity of using those means by which the Providence of God operates, both in temporal and spiritual concerns, are *hated* and despised. Much have the teachers of religion to answer for, who establish faith upon the ruins of practice." (p. 355.) The number of persons in Kilmaurs is so precisely stated, that there are distinguished, a gentleman's gardener; men-servants residing in their masters' houses; ditto out of them, having families; one who lives in his master's house, but family out; gentlemen's servants married; ditto unmarried; gentlemen married; ditto unmarried, whose mothers or sisters live with them; widows, living with friends or children; ditto in houses of their own, having children; women never married, living with friends, or by themselves; housekeepers. (p. 356.)

"Capt. Cunninghame, of Thornton, who, though still a young man, and, when still much younger, was bred up to a military life, in which the less that is thought of *mother earth* the better, has, in the course of a few years, obtained an uncommon degree of knowledge in the theory and practice of agriculture." (p. 369.)

"The Barklays of Busby had encumbered the estate so much, that they were obliged to *wadset* a great part of it. One of them, among the last heirs, being in such a straitened condition that he could not find as much money as would buy a new coat, made offer to renew a *wadset*, which was about to expire, and which had every appearance of giving the person to whom the former one had been granted all possible chance of becoming the real proprietor, if he would furnish Barklay with a new coat: but the man imagined that, since the land was become so poor, there was no reason to believe that he could prevent the term of redemption from expiring. He was grievously mistaken; for Mr. B. not only found, from another quarter, a new coat, but also as much money as redeemed the wadset." (p. 365.)

"The keen edge which they put on instruments requiring it, gave rise to a mode of speech, which is yet in use through the country. A man of acute understanding, and quickness in action, is said to be as sharp as a Kilmaurs whittle. An old Presbyterian clergyman, addressing himself to his audience upon rising to speak after a young divine, who had delivered a discourse in flowery language and English pronounciation, said, 'My friends, We have had a great deal of fine English ware among us the day; but aiblins my Kilmaurs whittle will cut as sharp as any English blade;' meaning that the language of his own country would be better understood, and do more good." (p. 371.)

"The grievance which the farmers of Strathaven most complain of is the tax on saddle-horses. Few of them can afford to keep a horse for the purpose of riding; yet, if they mount a labouring horse on Sunday to go to church,

church, they are charged. The rigorous execution of this act has done more towards louring their minds againſt Government than all the ſeditious pamphlets that have been publiſhed." (p. 398.)

"The celebrated Dr. Cullen was proprietor of the eſtate of *Ormiſton* hall, and lies interred in the churchyard of Kirknewton. His great talents, as a profeſſor, phyſician, and philoſopher, are well known and univerſally acknowledged in every part of the world. Other qualifications he poſſeſſed in an eminent degree, though in them his fame has not been ſo much extended. He was a great maſter in the ſcientific branches of huſbandry, a conſummate botaniſt, and poſſeſſed a full-formed and correct taſte in the fine arts. Theſe attainments appeared conſpicuous in his operations at Ormiſton hall. In 1758, after finiſhing his courſe of chemiſtry, he delivered to a number of his particular friends and favourite pupils nine lectures on the ſubject of agriculture. In theſe he for the firſt time laid open the true principles concerning the nature of ſoils and the operation of manures. Theſe were diſcoveries entirely his own, which have been made known to the world by a variety of channels, though without any notification of the ſource whence they proceeded. The juſtneſs of theſe principles he demonſtrated by his practice on the lands of Ormiſton hall, which, though naturally of an ungrateful ſoil, rendered worſe by immemorial bad management, and ſituated in an unfavourable climate, he raiſed, in a few years, to a ſurpriſing degree of culture and fertility. Early in life he was a proficient in botany; and was the firſt perſon in Scotland who underſtood the Linnean ſyſtem, and recommended it to his pupils, when it met with much oppoſition from others. In his gardens and pleaſure-grounds at Ormiſton hall he formed an extenſive collection of rare ſhrubs and herbaceous plants. The culivation of theſe, and the accurate determination of their ſpecies, afforded him an agreeable relaxation from the more ſerious ſtudies and labours of his profeſſion. He was likewiſe remarkable for his critical knowledge and correct judgment in architecture and painting. The hall of the Royal College of Phyſicians at Edinburgh is an example of the former, which he planned when he was preſident. The front of this building may be conſidered as the moſt chaſte and beautiful morſel of Greek architecture that has yet appeared in Scotland. The acuteneſs of his eye and of his mind in diſcerning the beauties and blemiſhes in painting was well known to his intimate friends. This talent rendered him a ſuperior judge in the diſpoſition of grounds and the arrangement of rural ornaments. When he firſt came to Ormiſton hall every thing was in ſuch a ruinous ſtate, ſo comfortleſs and unpromiſing, that he placed over the front door of the houſe *Eſt Ulubris*. But he ſoon made it a comfortable and pleaſing reſidence, where he was always acceſſible to his neighbours, and ſhewed particular attention to the poor gratis." (pp. 416, 417.)

An inſtance worthy of notice in *Caputh* is a man, now in his 85th year, who in his youth being croſt in love became crazed, and has continued through life indolent, harmleſs, contented, temperate, and even indifferent about food. For many years he reſided either in an open ſhed or a hay-loft, lying among ſtraw, having only an old blanket around him, apparently without ſleep, yet in perfect health. He has a fine face and figure. His incoherences are chiefly on the ſubject of War and the French. He ſtill poſſeſſes a retentive memory, and is famed in the country for his penetration and acuteneſs, his repartees and moral ſayings. (p. 493.)

"The font or veſſel made uſe of in adminiſtering baptiſm in the church of *Caputh* is of a ſingular conſtruction. It is made of braſs, 16½ inches in diameter. On the interior ſurface are impreſſed two circular lines of words; the outer circle contains, in Roman characters, DI. DAL. WYNDI. five times repeated; the inner circle conſiſts of unknown characters, four times repeated, which cannot be repreſented without an engraving. An exact tranſcript of the whole was made by Mr. William Innerarity, miniſter of the place, ſeveral years ago, and preſented to the Antiquary Society of Scotland." (p. 507.) It is eaſy to ſee that this is a baſin of the ſame kind with thoſe engraved in our vol. LIII. p. 187, LIV. 14, &c.

"In 1791 a new village was begun on the farm of Springfield, belonging to Sir William Maxwell, where upwards

wards of forty houſes have been already built, or are now building, on a dry healthy ſoil, on an eminence above the Sark, which is here the boundary of the united kingdoms: the plan is perfectly regular; the ſtreets fifty feet wide, and the houſes all built of freeſtone, or bricks, and covered with blue ſlate. Great part of the land adjacent to the village, and belonging to the proprietor, has been incloſed, and the fences planted with quicks and hedgerows of trees. Each ſettler is accommodated with an incloſure of ſix or four acres, at a moderate rent, and on a leaſe for 19 years. The building-leaſes are for 99 years. Several weavers are now ſettling in the village; and, as the proprietor is exerting himſelf for the eſtabliſhment of manufactures of different kinds, there ſeems to be little doubt of this village becoming a very conſiderable place in a ſhort time, from the many advantages it poſſeſſes with reſpect to its ſituation. Both coal and peat are to be had here at no great diſtance, and at a moderate expence. There is a ſmall river contiguous to the village; and the ſea port at Sarkfoot is not above a mile diſtant from it. The great road from England, by Moffat, to Edinburgh and Glaſgow, and that by Dumfries, Port Patrick, and by Dumfries, Sanquhar, Muirkirk, &c. to Glaſgow, all paſs through this village. (p. 529.)

"*Graitney* pariſh has long been famous, in the annals of matrimonial adventure, for the marriages of fugitive lovers from England, which have been celebrated here. People living at a diſtance erroneouſly ſuppoſe that the regular and eſtabliſhed clergyman of this pariſh is the celebrator of theſe marriages; whereas the perſons who follow this illicit practice are mere impoſtors, prieſts of their own erection, who have no right whatever either to marry or to exerciſe any part of the clerical function. There are at preſent more than one of this deſcription in this place. But the greateſt part of the trade is monopolized by a man who was originally a tobacconiſt*, and not a blackſmith, as is generally believed. He is a fellow without literature, without principles, without morals, and without manners. His life is a continued ſcene of drunkenneſs. His irregular conduct has rendered him an object of deteſtation to all the ſober and virtuous part of the neighbourhood. Such is the man (and the deſcription is not exaggerated) who has had the honour to join in the ſacred bonds of wedlock many people of great rank and fortune from all parts of England. It is 40 years and upwards ſince marriages of this kind began to be celebrated here. At the loweſt computation, about 60 are ſuppoſed to be ſolemnized annually in this place. Taken at an average through the year, they may be eſtimated at 15 guineas each; conſequently, this traffick brings in about 945l. a year. The form of ceremony, when any ceremony is uſed, is that of the Church of England. On ſome occaſions, particularly when the parſon is intoxicated, which is often the caſe, a certificate only is given. The certificate is ſigned by the parſon himſelf and two witneſſes, under fictitious ſignatures. The following is a

Copy of one of theſe certificates, in the original ſpelling:

"This is to ſartfay all perſons that my be conſernied, that A. B. from the pariſh of C. and in county of D. and E. F. from the pariſh of G. and in the county of H. and both comes before me, and declayred themſelves both to be ſingle perſons, and now mayrid by the forme of the Kirk of Scotland, and agreible to the Church of England, and givine ondre my hand this 18th day of March, 1793."

"Is it not a diſgrace to the Police of a civilized Country to permit ſuch irregularities to be practiſed with impunity? and is it not a reflection on the good ſenſe and diſcernment of the Nobility and Gentry of England (for ſome of the Engliſh Nobility have been married here) to ſuffer themſelves to be impoſed upon, and their pockets to be picked, by ſuch miſcreants?" (pp. 531, 532.)

"Graitney-hall, the houſe in which a heritor formerly reſided, is now fitted up in a very elegant and commodious manner, as an inn, by the Earl of Hopeton, the proprietor, where poſt-chaiſes are kept, and every accommodation may be had, that is to be found in the beſt inns in England." (p. 530.)

"Mr. Rouat was miniſter of *Dunlop*, concerning whom there are two anecdotes. The church officer complaining one day to the ſervant that Mr. R. was too much with the Gentles, was replied to that her maſter had Scripture for that; for, ſays the Apoſtle, 'Lo, we turn to the Gentles.' He was

* Of the name of *Laing*, as appears on a late trial.

was convinced, and relieved, and perfectly pleased with the Gentles. When the Sacrament was to be given by the gentleman who was then minister, Miss Dunlop, afterwards Lady Wallace, came to church rather early, and expressed to an old servant her satisfaction at seeing the house so decently filled. "Madam," said the old man, "this is nothing to what I have seen in Mr. Rouat's time. I have heard the boogers cracking at 6 o'clock o' the morning." 'The boogers cracking! what do you mean, James?' said Miss Dunlop. "Yes, Madam," continued James, "I have seen the folk in his time sitting on the balks of the kirk like bykes o' bees." These stories, trifling and ridiculous enough in themselves, shew the spirit of the times, and that it was possible, in those days at least, for the same person to be a gentleman, a scholar, and a popular preacher." (p. 548)

"The Popish Clergy very much promoted the cultivation and improvement of the country where they had establishments; and large tracts of land granted to them, formerly not very valuable, nor well cultivated, which soon became, under their possession, well cultivated and well peopled. While the barbarous wars and depredations carried on between neighbouring Chieftains often desolated and depopulated their estates, the possessions of the Clergy flourished; the oppressed often fled to the Church for protection. Strath Isla was soon well cultivated and well peopled under the abbots of Kinloss, who had great estates, and were very rich and powerful. They frequently lived at their castle of Grange in great splendour and hospitality, and kept a certain number of monks there to manage their estates, and cultivate their domestic farms: they erected mills upon Isla for grinding corn, and bound their tenants to bring their whole crop to these mills; because they here levied the tithe of corn, which, since the Reformation, has been exacted under the denomination of that oppressive servitude called *multures*." (p. 554.)

"The founder of the *Bereans* had been a private tutor in *Crieff* parish, and formed some of his relations and connexions there into a party. Reciting established articles and confessions of faith, they hold the Bible to be the only certain rule of faith and manners. At the same time they hold that none can be saved except such as have a full assurance of their own salvation; and that every one possessing this assurance is perfectly safe. That assurance, however, they do not pretend to build on the conformity of their actions to the rules of Christianity." (p. 599.)—"The sect of *Relief* was introduced there about 1785, through a ferment excited by the settlement of a minister on a reluctant congregation in the neighbourhood. What idea should be formed of the Sectaries, considered either in a religious or political light, would perhaps be a fruitless enquiry; but, as they do not maintain their own poor, they tend evidently to the diminution of the ordinary funds for maintaining the poor of the parish, for whom no assessment is made, and who are supplied merely from the collections at the church-door." (pp. 599, 600.)—"The great number of Highland families residing in this town, their general poverty, their frequent ignorance in the grand subject of revelation, their incapacity of deriving benefit from the public religious service performed in the English language, the happy effects to themselves and society that might result from a proper regard paid to their interests and comfort, are all such as justly to merit the humane attention and friendly aid of the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge. A small annuity allotted to a prudent man, qualified to instruct and catechize these people on Sundays, would be an undoubted act of piety and beneficence." (p. 602.)

A paragraph in p. 639 is one of the strongest instances of the innovation in grammatical construction which we have so frequently complained of. "Soon after the battle he visited the mother, &c.; and she requested certain land, AND which he readily granted, and WHICH continued the property of the family."

139. Naufragia; *or, Historical Memoirs of Shipwrecks, and of the Providential Deliverance of Vessels. By* James Stanier Clarke, *F. R. S. Chaplain of the Prince's Household, and Librarian to his Royal Highness.*

THIS entertaining and instructive collection, as we are informed in the Author's Dedication, was undertaken at the request of Isaac Reed, William Long, and Thomas Green, Esqrs. and other Members of a Literary Club.

"On

"On publiſhing the Life of poor Falconer, prefixed to a new edition of his "Shipwreck," in which he ſo poetically deſcribed his former and ſubſequent fate, ſome friends, who formed a leading part in that claſſic Society which revered the talents of Mr. Romney, were pleaſed to requeſt me to form an Hiſtory of Shipwrecks. I was glad to find a ſanction ſo unſolicited for a project I had already formed; and I have now endeavoured to execute this taſk to the beſt of my ability. The plan which I have adopted in this volume has not been to give a chronological ſeries of Shipwrecks; for this, were it poſſible to be done with any uniformity, would not admit of the variety I wiſhed to introduce. I therefore confined myſelf, as much as poſſible, to particular ſeas; and have blended the quaint language of early Navigators with the more correct or ſcientific narrative of later Mariners. I have alſo not confined myſelf merely to Shipwrecks, but extended my reſearches to ſuch facts as relieve the gloom of repeated deſtruction: and I devoutly hope that the providential deliverance of veſſels from perilous ſituations may teach ſeamen, and ſuch of my fellow-creatures as are expoſed to danger or diſtreſs, to emulate the conduct of St. Paul, who, thrice ſhipwrecked, continually enforced this bleſſed precept, AGAINST HOPE, BELIEVE IN HOPE!"

The motive which induced Mr. C. to publiſh both "The Progreſs of Maritime Diſcovery" and the "Naufragia" appears to have been a wiſh to reſcue the now ſcarce and moſt intereſting narratives of our unfortunate ſeamen from the garbled and imperfect tranſlations of the French. Previous to the preſent work, this Country had nothing in literature which it could oppoſe to the "Hiſtoire de Naufrages." The firſt volume of the "Naufragia" was therefore offered to the attention of the Publick, as ſtated above, at the requeſt of the venerable Iſaac Reed (who gave up to the Editor's uſe his very valuable Collection of Shipwrecks), and the other Members of his Literary Club; and the ſale of that volume having been very extenſive, a ſecond has within theſe few days been publiſhed, with an intimation that the whole work would be compriſed in about 4 vols.

The plan propoſed in this work is, to give, not only an account of *Shipwrecks*, properly ſo called, but to relieve the narrative by the occaſional introduction of events, ſimilar to that of Commodore Anſon's providential eſcape and arrival at the iſland of Juan Fernandez, recorded in p. 25; where, though the ſhip was not loſt, its crew were in the moſt imminent danger, and with difficulty reached the iſland. Mr. Clarke has alſo endeavoured to give as much novelty and originality to the work as the nature of a compilation would admit, by prefixing to each volume an introductory chapter, which might throw new light on ſubjects connected with the title of *Naufragia*; and add additional intereſt and variety to the pages. With this idea ſome remarks on Robinſon Cruſoe are prefixed to the firſt volume; and a letter, now not generally known, which aſſerts, that the firſt volume of Cruſoe was written by an Earl of Oxford, when confined to the Tower. Since the publication of the preſent volume, the preſent Lord Oxford has intimated that the ſame opinion had always prevailed in his family.

The principal part of the contents of the firſt volume, as a glance at the table of them will ſhew, inſtead of being taken from periodical publications, or recent pamphlets, are ſelected from rare and very expenſive volumes. Three articles are given from Hakluyt, and two from Purchas. The remainder were but little known; and two of them, the Providential deliverance of a ſeaman at Cuxhaven, and Flinders's ſhipwreck, may be conſidered as original articles.

The adventures and eſcape of Capt. Falconer form an intereſting narrative, drawn up on the plan of Robinſon Cruſoe, and combining, under a fictitious name, a variety of perils, and of reſources to the ſhipwrecked mariner, which had come under the notice of the author. This work was become very ſcarce; and, as it not only reſembled Cruſoe, but ſeems to have offered ſome hints to the author of Cruſoe (as mentioned in p. 276), Mr. C. has very properly, by giving an abſtract of the original, reſcued it from the oblivion into which it was ſinking; and has thus imparted additional value to what he had termed "Hiſtorical Memoirs of Shipwrecks."

Viaud's Journal certainly carries with it an appearance of a fiction; but, not to ſpeak of the certificate that is prefixed, we underſtand, from gentlemen who were on the Continent when it was publiſhed, that ſuch a man was well known and identified; nor was his Journal then conſidered as a fiction.

In the Appendix ſuch articles are inſerted

inſerted as were connected with the ſubject of the preceding pages; and, in printing from Hakluyt and Purchas, particular attention has been paid to the preſerving of the orthography of that age, and the quaintneſs of the language, with correctneſs.

140. *Notes on the* Weſt Indies; *written during the Expedition under the Command of the late General Sir* Ralph Abercromby: *including Obſervations on the Iſland of* Barbadoes, *and the Settlements captured by the* Britiſh *Troops upon the Coaſt of* Guiana; *likewiſe Remarks relating to the* Creoles *and Slaves of the Weſtern Colonies, and the* Indians *of* South America: *with occaſional Hints regarding the Seaſoning, or Yellow Fever of Hot Climates. By* George Pinckard, *M. D. of the Royal College of Phyſicians, Deputy Inſpector-general of Hoſpitals to His Majeſty's Forces, and Phyſician to the* Bloomſbury *Diſpenſary. In Three Volumes.*

FROM the unoſtentatious title of theſe volumes it might be imagined they poſſeſs far inferior merit to what they actually do. The portico is in the ſimpleſt ſtyle; but the internal part of the edifice is replete with the choiceſt ſpecimens of art. In fact, no work on the ſubject of the Weſt Indies, that has ever fallen under our inſpection, ſo accurately and minutely brings before our eyes and our underſtanding the manners and cuſtoms of the natives as Dr. Pinckard's. Without any ſyſtematic arrangement of his materials, and writing ſolely from the impulſe of the moment, or as objects arreſted his attention, he has produced a book which the idle may read for pleaſure, and the philoſopher for knowledge. It will be equally gratifying to all claſſes and deſcriptions of perſons, and does equal honour to its author's head and heart. By turns we admire the ingenious phyſician, who in climates of death and fields of blood never ſhrunk from his duty, but rendered his ſkill ſubſervient to the intereſts of Humanity and his Country; and by turns we melt at his pathetic deſcriptions of the horrors of ſlavery, and its concomitant ill effects on the moral as well as the phyſical character of our fellow-men.

The NOTES ON THE WEST INDIES, it ſeems, were written originally with no other view but to gratify a friend.

"To fulfil the wiſhes of one," ſays Dr. Pinckard, "whoſe ſentiments and opinions were dear to the author, was a grateful taſk: it was congenial to his feelings; and, regardleſs of ſtudied rules, he performed it with all the freedom of familiar intercourſe. He daily devoted to his friend the few laſt moments, previous to embracing his pillow. It conſequently happened, that his remarks were frequently traced with a drowſy pen, or hurried over with a wearied and reluctant arm; but, from adopting this habit, the buſy occupation of the day ſuffered no interruption; and all the occurrences were noted whilſt they were ſtrongly alive in the memory; and thoſe who have known the privation of a long and perilous abſence from their home, and the objects of their eſteem, will comprehend the many happy aſſociations which were thus brought to ſweeten the hours of repoſe. He was not engaged in a deliberate voyage of diſcovery, nor did the anxious duties of his appointment allow him time to devote to purſuits of minute inveſtigation. The utmoſt he could hope was, to catch events as they paſſed, and faithfully to note them from the impreſſion of the fleeting moment; and if it ſhould be objected to him, that his remarks are not always of high importance, he would obſerve, that it is not from great occurrences alone that a correct judgment is formed of men and things. It is more from the daily, common round, than from the great and blazoned events, that a juſt knowledge is acquired of the characters of individuals:—perhaps, alſo, of colonies, nations, and empires."

In theſe words Dr. Pinckard explains the object of his publication, and the manner in which it is executed; and we can ſafely affirm, that he has been modeſt in his claims to regard, but anxious and able to command it. He ſets before our eyes a genuine picture, diverſified indeed, but faithful to nature, both in its light and ſhade.

Where ſubjects are ſo various and ſo intereſting, it is difficult to make extracts; but we muſt, in confirmation of the opinion we have given on the merits of the work, exhibit a few. The firſt is choſen becauſe it may be of ſervice to others who are called by buſineſs or duty to the Weſt Indies, to know how they may beſt guard againſt the effects of the climate.

"Having ſeveral bathing-tubs on-board, we had the comfort,—the luxury I might ſay,—of plunging into ſea-water every morning; and, in order not to meet the torrefaction of theſe burning regions with all the rigid fibre and ſtrong vaſcular action

tion of Europe, I have adopted the plan of uſing a very abſtemious diet, and have ſubmitted to a ſhort preparatory courſe of medicine. My comrades ſmile at the precaution; but, though doctors may diſagree, I ſhall hope, on ſome future day, to exhibit to you the good effects of this early diſcipline. Wine, it is ſaid by many, will counteract the heat of the climate. Let thoſe take it who think ſo—my faculties have not yet enabled me to comprehend the ingenious doctrine which would employ fire to extinguiſh heat;—nor has my ſagacity taught me how to quench a flame by the addition of oil or æther." (Vol. I. p. 190.)

Bitter as the draught of ſlavery muſt be, it is not wholly unmixed with ſweets, or, at leaſt, it does not preclude all enjoyment.

"Sunday," ſays Dr. P. "is a day of feſtivity among the ſlaves. They are paſſionately fond of dancing; and the Sabbath, offering them an interval from toil, is generally devoted to their favourite amuſement; and, inſtead of remaining in tranquil reſt, they undergo more fatigue, or at leaſt more perſonal exertion, during their gala hours of Saturday night and Sunday, than is demanded from them in labour during any four days of the week. They aſſemble in crowds upon the open green, or in any ſquare or corner of the town; and, forming a ring in the centre of the throng, dance to the ſound of their beloved muſick, and the ſinging of their favourite African yell. Both muſick and dance are of a ſavage nature. I have wiſhed myſelf a muſician, that I might take down for you the notes of their ſongs, which are very ſimple, but harſh, and wholly deficient in ſoftneſs and melody. The inſtrumental part of the band conſiſts of a ſpecies of drum, a kind of rattle, and their ever-delighting Banjar. The firſt is a long hollow piece of wood, with a dried ſheep-ſkin tied over the end; the ſecond is a calabaſh, containing a number of ſmall ſtones, fixed to a ſhort ſtick, which ſerves as the handle; and the third is a coarſe and rough kind of guitar. While one Negro ſtrikes the banjar, another ſhakes the rattle with great force of arm, and a third, ſitting acroſs the body of the drum, as it lies lengthwiſe upon the ſward, beats and kicks the ſheep-ſkin at the end, in violent exertion, with his hands and heels; and a fourth, ſitting on the ſward at the other end, behind the man upon the drum, beats upon the wooden ſides of it with two ſticks. Together with theſe noiſy ſounds, numbers of the party, of both ſexes, bawl forth their dear delighting ſong with all poſſible force of lungs; and, from the combination and *tout enſemble* of the ſcene, a ſpectator would require only a ſlight aid from fancy to tranſport him to the ſavage wilds of Africa. On great occaſions, the band is increaſed by an additional number of drums, rattles, and voices. The dance conſiſts of ſtamping of the feet, twiſtings of the body, and a number of ſtrange indecent attitudes. It is a ſevere bodily exertion—more bodily indeed than you can well imagine, for the limbs have little to do in it. The head is held erect, or occaſionally inclined a little forward; the hands nearly meet before; the elbows are fixed, pointing from the ſides; and the lower extremities being held rigid, the whole perſon is moved without lifting the feet from the ground. Making the head and limbs fixed points, they writhe and turn the body on its own axis, ſlowly advancing towards each other, or retreating to the outer parts of the ring. Their approaches, with the figure of the dance, and the attitudes and inflexions in which they are made, are highly indecent: but of this they ſeem to be wholly inconſcious; for the gravity, I might ſay the ſolemnity, of their countenance, under which all this paſſes, is peculiarly ſtriking, indeed almoſt ridiculous. Not a ſmile, not a ſignificant glance, nor an immodeſt look, eſcapes from either ſex; but they meet in very indecent attitudes, under the moſt ſettled and unmeaning gravity of countenance." (Vol. I. p. 263.)

The reverſe of this picture may be ſeen in the ſubſequent quotation from Dr. P's account of a ſlave ſale. After ſome previous particulars, he continues thus:

"I committed a heavy treſpaſs on my feelings by remaining for a conſiderable time at this ſale; but at length, hurt and ſhocked at what I had witneſſed, and led into painful reflections upon the ſadly-checquered lot of our ſpecies, I made my retreat from this market of human woe, where not only the laws of decorum were openly invaded, and the rules of propriety ſet at defiance, but where all the ſocial ties of our nature were broken down, and bartered for gold. Amidſt a ſcene every way repugnant to humanity, I was pleaſed to remark that a general ſympathy was excited towards one particular family, whoſe appeals to the compaſſion of the multitude were not leſs powerful than their claims. The family conſiſted of a mother, three daughters, and a ſon. The parent, though the days of her youth were paſt, was ſtill a well-looking woman; the children appeared to be from fourteen to twenty years of age; they were very like the mother, and ſtill more reſembled each other, being all of diſtinguiſhed

guiſhed face and figure, and remarkably the handſomeſt Negroes of the whole cargo. Their diſtreſs, leſt they ſhould be ſeparated and ſold to different maſters, was ſo ſtrongly depicted upon their countenances, and expreſſed in ſuch lively and impreſſive appeals, that the whole crowd were impulſively led to commiſerate their ſufferings; and by univerſal conſent they were removed from the three great lots into which the ſlaves had been divided, and placed in a ſeparate corner by themſelves, in order that they might be all ſold to the ſame maſter. Obſerving their extreme agitation, I was led particularly to notice their conduct, as influenced by the terror of being torn from each other; and I may truly ſay, that I witneſſed a juſt and faithful repreſentation of "The Diſtreſſed Mother," and ſuch as might bid defiance even to the all-imitative powers of a Siddons! for, the fears of the parent, leſt ſhe ſhould be ſeparated from her children, or thoſe from each other, were anxious and watchful beyond all that Imagination could paint, or the moſt vivid Fancy pourtray. When any one approached their little groupe, or chanced to look towards them with the attentive eye of a purchaſer, the children in broken ſobs crouched nearer together, and the tearful mother, in agonizing impulſe, inſtantly fell down before the ſpectator, bowed herſelf to the earth, and kiſſed his feet. Then, alternately clinging to his legs, and preſſing her children to her boſom, ſhe fixed herſelf upon her knees, claſped her hands together, and in anguiſh caſt up a look of humble petition, which might have found its way even to the heart of a Caligula! And thus, in Nature's trueſt language, did the afflicted parent urge the ſtrongeſt appeal to his compaſſion, while ſhe implored the purchaſer, in dealing out the hard lot of ſlavery, to ſpare her the additional pang of being torn from her children,—to forbear expoſing her to the accumulated agonies which would reſult from forcing thoſe aſunder whom the all-wiſe Diſpoſer of Events had bound together by the moſt ſacred ties of nature and affection."

Every letter, and they are upwards of eighty in number, would furniſh extracts of equal intereſt with the above; but we are obliged to check our pen from want of room, and to conclude with a reiteration of our praiſe to the able author who has provided ſuch a literary banquet for his gueſts.

141. *On the Landed Property of* England, *an Elementary and Practical Treatiſe; containing the Purchaſe, the Improvement, and the Management of Landed Eſtates. By Mr.* Marſhall. 4to,

142. *On the Management of Landed Eſtates: a General Work; for the Uſe of Profeſſional Men: being an Abſtract of the more enlarged Treatiſe on Landed Property, recently publiſhed. By Mr.* Marſhall. 8vo.

ON account of the natural alliance of theſe two volumes, and it appearing, by the following Advertiſement prefixed to the latter, that it was the author's deſign to have publiſhed them nearly about the ſame time, we purpoſely bring them before our readers together, for the greater eaſe in explaining them, which will be beſt done in the author's own words:

"The quarto edition is publiſhed with the view of conveying, to MEN OF FORTUNE, every requiſite information relative not only to the BUSINESS which belongs to LANDED PROPERTY, but to the GENERAL CONCERNS of PROPRIETORS; as well as to ſuch ſubjects of POLITICAL ECONOMY as are intimately connected with the LANDED INTEREST. In the preſent volume [the 8vo] is compriſed whatever relates to PRACTICE, for the information and aſſiſtance of MEN OF BUSINESS. It is publiſhed as an OFFICE BOOK; in which the various ſubjects of ESTATE AGENCY may be ſtudied and referred to, as occaſions ſhall require. In theſe introductory remarks it may be proper to caution the young ſtudent not to ſhrink from his taſk, on account of the many ſubjects, and their numerous branches, of which it is requiſite to make himſelf maſter, before he can be fully competent to the entire ſuperintendance of an extenſive landed eſtate. A moderate ſhare of exertion and perſeverance will not fail to render them familiar to him; and this he will not withhold when he is aſſured that the *ſuperior excellences of practice*, in the uſeful arts, depend almoſt entirely on MINUTIÆ; namely, on minute particulars in the mode of execution. What I moſt fear, in regard to the preſent work, is, that I may have omitted ſome of thoſe ESSENTIALS of PRACTICE; not that of my having entered too minutely into the various branches of its ſubjects. Finally, it may be right to ſay, that the alteration in the title of the preſent from that of the quarto edition has been made with the intention of aſſigning to each a diſtinct and appropriate name; as well as to do juſtice to this volume, which, though an abſtract of the more general work on LANDED PROPERTY, comprehends within itſelf an entire ſubject. It has been my endeavour, at leaſt, to include in it every thing that eſſentially concerns the BUSINESS of

ESTATE

ESTATE AGENCY, whether it be employed in the PURCHASE, the IMPROVEMENT, or the EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT of LANDED ESTATES."

Mr. Marſhall divides the general ſubject of Rural Economy into three parts, or branches, one of which belongs to Agriculture, or the Management of cultivated Lands; another to Planting, and the right Management of Woodlands; the third to Landed Property, and the Management of Eſtates. In practice, theſe ſeparate branches of the ſubject are conducted by diſtinct claſſes or orders of men: the firſt is carried on "by Huſbandmen, Farmers, Yeomen, and Demeſne Occupiers;" the ſecond, "by Nurſerymen, Planters, and Woodmen;" and the third, "by Proprietors, Superintendants, Agents, and Stewards of Eſtates." Of the ſecond branch here mentioned, Mr. Marſhall, ſome years ago, publiſhed a general work*, which has long been conſidered as a ſtock-book on that ſubject. Of the third branch, the volumes before us compriſe a general work of a ſimilar nature and tendency. The quarto volume, we obſerve, contains whatever is moſt neceſſary to be known by Proprietors of Landed Eſtates; the octavo, all that is uſeful to their Agents.

Having ſaid thus much, and not having ſpace to admit of an analyſis of a work of ſuch extent, and containing ſuch a variety of ſubjects, all that we can do more is, to make an extract, as a ſpecimen of the manner in which the work is executed; and we ſelect for that purpoſe (from the quarto edition) Mr. Marſhall's remarks on the proper Sizes of Cottage-grounds; a ſubject which has of late excited much attention, both among theoriſts and practitioners.

"Before we quit the ſubject of public economy, as it relates to landed property and the laying-out of eſtates, it is become requiſite that another topick of conſiderable importance in rural concerns ſhould be diſcuſſed; namely, the SIZE OF COTTAGE-GROUNDS; an idea having recently been circulated, that every cottage ought to have a cow-ground laid to it. I wiſh, however, to examine this ſubject, in the light of inveſtigation, rather than of controverſy. In the paſtoral ſtate, when the entire country was one undivided common, farm-labourers were not wanted; the lazy life of a herdſman was then only required; and each family, it is probable, had their cow, their goats, or their ſheep. In the mountainous parts of Scotland and of Wales, the practice of allowing each cottager a cow's holding is prevalent to this day, but its evils are numerous*. Even in England, on the verges of foreſts and other wide waſtes, the practice, in ſome degree, ſtill exiſts. But what are its effects? There is, I believe, only one opinion on the ſubject. Foreſt-ſide cottages are nurſeries of idleneſs, ſeminaries of vice, harbours of thieves. But, admitting that cow-keeping cottagers in appropriated civilized diſtricts would not exactly reſemble the idlers of the foreſts, let us examine into the political effect of every country cottage having cow-grounds aſſigned it. The quantity of land requiſite to each would depend on its quality, and the ſize of the animal to be fed. Two fields would be neceſſary: one for paſturage in Summer, the other for hay in Winter. For a well-ſized cow, three acres of good graſs-land, four acres of ordinary graſs-land, or five acres of dry upland, in townſhips deſtitute of perennial herbage, would be required for each cottage. The number of cottages which it is propoſed to be accommodated in this way is not readily to be aſcertained. For the purpoſe of founding a calculation, let us ſuppoſe the number to be 500,000, and the middle quantity of land required by each to be four acres. On theſe premiſes, two million acres of farm-lands, of a ſuperior claſs, would require to be taken out of the regular courſes of huſbandry. Inferior lands are unfit, either for hay-grounds or for the paſturage of dairy-cows. And if theſe 500,000 cows were not kept up in condition, and managed in a dairy-like manner, they would, in courſe, not only beggar their owners, but the community would loſe, in a great meaſure, the uſe of the lands ſo occupied. Even allowing that theſe 500,000 cows would be as well managed as ſuch a plan will admit of, the loſs to the publick would be immenſe. In many upland diſtricts, there are pariſhes with ſcarcely an acre of land which will bear to lie, with profit, in a conſtant ſtate of graſs,—every part requiring to be kept, alternately, in corn and cultivated herbage. Lands of this deſcription are worth twice as much to the community, in their preſent ſtate, as they would be in the ſtate

* "On Planting and Rural Ornament, a Practical Treatiſe;" of which a third edition appeared in 1801.

* "In a Report which I had the honour of preſenting to the Board of Agriculture, concerning the CENTRAL HIGHLANDS of SCOTLAND, thoſe evils are enumerated, and means for their removal propoſed."

of

of perennial cow-grounds. And a very large proportion of the lands, which this ſcheme propoſes to lock up from the plough, would neceſſarily be of that deſcription. The idea has doubtleſſly originated in miſtaken humanity,—is a weed that has ſprung up in the garden of philanthropy,—as others have lately done. It is ſiſter to Jacobiniſm,—proceeds from the ſame leveling principle; and, had it come from another quarter, would have been the cauſe of much alarm;—would have been conſtrued as an attempt to introduce *agrarian* regulation. It is demonſtrably evident, that the welfare of this country, viewed in its PRESENT AGRICULTURAL STATE, and ſeeing the maſs of inhabitants which its agriculture has to ſupport, imperiouſly requires that every acre of its circumſcribed territory ſhall be applied to the beſt advantage, and that there ought to be labourers in agriculture, as in manufacture, trade, and commerce, who have nothing to call off their time or attention from the buſineſs of their employers, nor any other dependence for the maintenance of themſelves and their families, than the work of their own hands and their families induſtry. That farm-labourers, as being the moſt valuable claſs of men which a populous country poſſeſſes, ought to have every comfort provided for them which is compatible with their ſtation in life, and conformable with the general intereſts of the community, is equally evident as the foregoing poſition. That their children at leaſt would be greatly benefited, and rendered more able to fulfil their ſtation, by a proper ſupply of milk-diet, is alſo evident; and that many of them do enjoy ſuch a ſupply, is equally true. And ſhameful it is, that more are not furniſhed with a like ſupply by the farmers who employ their parents. In my Remarks on the Central Highlands of Scotland, in the year 1794, I ſuggeſted to men of fortune the idea of laying-out milk-farms on their reſpective eſtates, for the purpoſe of ſupplying cottagers with milk, inſtead of furniſhing them with what are there termed 'cows-holdings;' which, even in a country emerging from the paſtoral ſtate (or from a depreſſed ſtate of civilization), are found to be intolerable evils. To introduce them, or bring them back again, here, would be in truth a retrograde improvement. Since then, ſome farms of that intention have been eſtabliſhed in England (but whether in conſequence of thoſe ſuggeſtions I know not), and every man of fortune has it in his power to benefit his country in a ſimilar way without material injury to his eſtate, namely, by reſtricting one or more ſmall farms, in his pariſh or pariſhes, to the ſupply of the poor with milk, at a price equal to that which it would produce in the dairy. In pariſhes where no voluntary regulation of this kind may be made, let the proper officers provide the requiſite ſupply, under the direction of the neighbouring magiſtracy. For, admitting that this might be done with ſome little diſadvantage to a pariſh, how inconſiderable would it be, compared with that of purchaſing every pennyleſs cottager a cow, and being bound for his rent!—in caſe it were practicable to find land-owners who would truſt their lands in the occupation of ſuch a tenantry. I had traced on the effect of farm-labourers becoming dairy-farmers (for the idea of their keeping cows, IN THE PRESENT STATE OF THIS COUNTRY, for the ſole purpoſe of ſupplying their children with milk, *part of the year*, is not entitled to conſideration); but, I truſt, enough has been ſaid to ſhew the futility of the plan. Therefore, without adducing farther evidence, I will not heſitate to conclude, that, although there ought to be ſmall farms, even down to cottage cow-grounds, to lead on the more deſerving few who have ſaved money by their ſervitudes or youthful labours, to holdings of a higher order, farm-labourers, in general, ought to have no caſual dependence, nor any hazardous avocations, tending to alienate their minds from ſobriety, induſtry, and the works of huſbandry. Their WAGES, however, ought to be, every where and at all times, ſufficient for the maintenance of themſelves and their families, while in health; with a ſurplus, to provide againſt the day of ſickneſs, without being thrown under the debaſing neceſſity of applying to their neighbours for relief. And every pariſh ought to have a PROVIDENT FUND for this purpoſe. Men who are ſo eminently uſeful to ſociety ought not merely to ſupport exiſtence, but are entitled to all the comforts which their humble ſtation in life will permit. Wholeſome and comfortable HABITATIONS, with ſufficient GARDEN-GROUNDS, to employ the leiſure hours of themſelves and their families, and to furniſh them with a change of wholeſome FOOD at little coſt, are what they might well have a right to demand of their Country. No farm-labourer, with a wife and family, ought to have leſs than a rood of land (a quarter of an acre) laid to his cottage, to afford him that variety of food which comfort, if not health, requires; to ſupply him with freſh vegetables in Summer, and with roots in Winter. If BEES ſhould fortunately delight in his garden, and if its ſurplus produce ſhould enable him to rear a HOG, his meaſure of comfort is full. On half an acre of tolerably well-toiled ground, managed

naged with care and induſtry, a man with children growing up would, without difficulty, raiſe potatoes ſufficient not only to rear but to fat his hog; a valuable acquiſition, which every farm-labourer ought to have the means of obtaining. With theſe advantages, this valuable claſs of the community would have no cauſe to complain of the peculiar hardneſs of their lot in life, as it would be much ſuperior to that of moſt other labouring claſſes. The PARISH DAIRY would ſupply their children with milk *the year round* at a fair price; and their GARDENS afford their families green vegetables or roots at all ſeaſons, and themſelves the moſt hearty food of the labourer during the more toilſome ſeaſons; together with fruit, and perhaps honey, to regale occaſionally, themſelves, their families, and their friends. And let us ſee how this account, which allows ſo many comforts to the labourer, would ſtand with the publick. Suppoſing, as before, the number of cottages to be 500,000, and that each has from one to two roods of land laid to it, the quantity of land to be thus employed may be ſet down at 200,000 acres. Which 200,000 acres of lands of every deſcription, graſs lands, or arable lands of almoſt any quality, would be converted from *farm-lands* to *garden-grounds*; whoſe produce of human food would, under ordinary management, be twice as much as they now produce, in the ſtate of arable or paſture-grounds. Thus, to take a final leave of the ſcheme under examination, it may be ſaid, that, inſtead of deteriorating two million acres of lands of the firſt claſs, and rendering them of little more, perhaps, than half their preſent value to the community at large, 200,000 acres of lands of various qualities would be improved, by the plan here propoſed, and made, perhaps, of twice their preſent worth to the publick *. And, in a moral light, let us view the effect of the plan which is here propoſed. While the important works of huſbandry were proſecuting without interruption, the labourer would have nothing to allure him from the path of induſtry. His whole attention would be paid to his work, and all his comforts looked for at home. In Summer's evenings he would aſſiſt his wife, and initiate his children, in the buſineſs of the garden. They would thus, inſtead of acquiring the indolent habits of cow-herds, be cured, from their very infancies, to acts of induſtry. By tools of appropriate ſize being thrown in their way, they would eagerly learn the uſe of the ſpade and hoe, and acquire early habits of cleaning ſoils and crops from weeds, or of ſeeing the effects of idleneſs. If the officiating clergyman and the principal officers of a pariſh would view the gardens of cottagers at proper ſeaſons, and diſtribute ſmall rewards, or preſents of ſeeds and plants, to thoſe who might be found to deſerve them, and likewiſe to the children whom they found expert in the works of gardening, to excite a ſpirit of emulation among them, a ſmall ſum, thus laid out, would probably do more towards the well-being of the pariſh than ten times the ſum expended in the uſual manner."

In this way we find our author clearing and making good the ground that he goes over, and leaving the path ſo ſtraight and ſmooth that it were ſcarcely exceeding truth to ſay, that "he who runs may read."

On a careful inſpection of theſe two works, we conſider them as indiſpenſable additions, the former to the Landed Gentleman's library, the latter to the office-deſk of his Agent, Manager, Superintendant, or Steward.

143. *Gleanings from* Zimmerman's SOLITUDE: *To which are added, Occaſional Obſervations, and an Ode to Retirement. By Mrs.* Bayfield, *Author of "Fugitive Poems."*

THIS is a very acceptable preſent to the publick, and a happy idea well executed. To ſelect the *moſt* admirable parts of an admirable whole, anſwers the double purpoſe of appreciating both; for, the one bringing within ſize, coſt, and compaſs, recommends the other to thoſe who have ſufficient time and money to place the entire work of a favourite author in their li-

* "Let us bring theſe two plans to a pecuniary teſt. Suppoſing the loſs of produce, by the one, to be half of what its whole produce would be, in a ſtate of regular huſbandry, and reckoning the value of produce at three rents, the loſs to the community would be 3,000,000 ſterling yearly. And, ſuppoſing the produce to be doubled by the other, the increaſe of produce, on the ſame principle of calculation,—and rating the whole at 20 ſhillings an acre, rental value,—would be 600,000; together, 3,600,000 pounds ſterling. But, to cloſe the mouth of Controverſy, let us admit that the above ſtatement, as being made in even numbers, for the ſake of calculation, is over-rated; and that, inſtead of 3,600,000, the difference between the two plans ought not to be ſet down at more than 2,000,000, ſterling a year, loſs to the community."

brary; such as have not, cannot fail to be gratified by the abridgment. But our fair Author's own account of her plan will best describe it. After an appropriate Dedication of the book to the amiable Duchess of York, she addresses the Contents, very properly, *To her Country-women.*

"The frequent perusal of that valuable work intituled "Zimmerman on Solitude," the pleasure it has bestowed, and the effect it has produced, has long determined me to employ my leisure in gleaning, from the redundant harvest of his field, those beauties, those consolatory truths, which please, soothe, and mend the heart.

"To my *Country-women*,—to that too-often oppressed Sex, for whom I feel a *Sister's Love*,—who claim that combined sort of emotion which unites, at once, affection, sympathy, and pity;—to you is this little volume more immediately addressed.

"Under the existing influence of domestic sorrow, under the pressure of accumulated misfortunes, the soothing sentiments of the compassionate Zimmerman shed their benign radiance, and relumed my almost-desponding mind. The end of the revered Author was answered: for, 'Melancholy forgot the horrors of her situation—Affliction derived consolation 'from his labours, and raised her dejected head to bless' the tranquillizer of her sorrows.

"Such have been the effects produced by this work on myself; and my wish (through the same medium) to soften the cares of life in you is one great motive which impels my present selection. It is this hope which adds zest to the task, and energy to my pen; for who, alas! in this checkered scene, has not some sorrow for which to seek consolation? some grief which presses heavy on the heart?

"It has been remarked, by many literary persons, that the "Treatise on Solitude" was too prolix; that there were many fatiguing repetitions and digressions; that, by divesting it of these, with some of its quotations, would reduce it to a desireable POCKET COMPANION, and by that means increase the number of its readers, and extend those beneficial effects which a review of its merits will not fail to produce.

"Many of either sex have I known who, possessed of considerable abilities, have shone in conversation, and been the life of every gay and rational party; but who, returning to their silent homes, to those lonely hours which the most dissipated must sometimes encounter, have not found a single resource to protect them from that *ennui* which contracted circumstances will sometimes create. To employ, therefore, the *lonely hour*, to fill up that vacuum which subsided gaiety or painful reflection leaves in the breast, to people your desolate chamber, and create a world of your own,—read the following pages.

"There are those who, engaged in active life, have not leisure for the perusal of a work in detail, but who would seize with avidity the correct Abridgment: the compiler, therefore (in justice to an author), should cull with care his choicest flowers*. In a garden, however, where no weeds are to be found, the selection is the more difficult. The senses are apt to be confused by a superabundant fragrance, but, when tempered by habit, our reason is restored, and we are enabled calmly to contemplate their utility and merits. I trust, therefore, in the subsequent pages I shall present to posterity a never-fading wreath of the beauties and virtues of my favourite Zimmerman. E. G. BAYFIELD."

To select from this selection is at once easy and difficult; easy, because it were scarcely possible to choose amiss; and difficult, because the selector could not follow his wish to give more of extract than the rules of Criticism in general will allow. However, as some illustrative passages may be expected, and as they cannot fail, in themselves, to exhibit favourable specimens both of the original and the abstract, we shall offer to our readers a few of the pages that close the selection, the moral of which is as pure as the language wherein it is conveyed is elegant.

"To the man who has accustomed his mind silently to collect his thoughts, the hours which he consecrates to his God in Solitude are the happiest of his life. Every time we silently raise our minds to God, we are carried back into ourselves. We become less sensible of the absence of those things on which we placed our happiness, and experience much less pain in retiring from the noise of the world to the silence of Solitude. We acquire, by degrees, a more intimate knowledge of ourselves, and learn to look into the human breast with a more philosophic eye. We scrutinize our character with greater severity; feel with higher sensibility the necessity of reforming our conduct; and

* "Mr. Campbell, the author of an elegant poem ("The Pleasures of Hope"), some time since published a work in five volumes, the first of which contained some selections from the Life and Writings of Zimmerman; but not of a nature to interfere with the present work."



reflect

reflect more maturely on that which is the end of our lives. Conscious that our actions become more acceptable in the sight of God in proportion to the virtuous motives from which they spring, men ought benevolently to suppose that we do good for virtue's sake; but every good work admits of so many secondary views, that the real motive is not always perhaps under the direction of the heart. Every good action, without doubt, conveys quietude to the breast; but is this quietude always pure?

"We certainly discuss our thoughts and actions much better, and probe the emotions of the heart with greater sincerity, when we select, for the examination of great and important truths, those hours when we are alone before God.

"The energy necessary to the performance of great actions, elevation of character, and stability and firmness in virtue, are no where so easily acquired as in Solitude, and never so efficaciously as by RELIGION. Religion disengages the heart from every vain desire, renders it tranquil under the pressure of misfortunes, humble before God, bold before men; and teaches it to rely with confidence upon the protection of Providence.

"A complete liberty to be and to do whatever we please, because that in Heaven, in those regions of love and kindness, we cannot possess an unjust or improper inclination; a life of innocence; a justification of the ways of Providence; an implicit confidence in God; an eternal communion with those whom our souls loved on earth; are, at least, the wishes and the hopes which we may be, I trust, permitted in our worldly apprehensions to indulge.

"An eternal tranquillity is the highest happiness which my imagination is capable of conceiving; for I know of no felicity upon earth that can equal *peace of mind.*

"Since, therefore, internal and external tranquillity is upon earth an incontestable commencement of BEATITUDE, it may be extremely useful to believe, that, in a rational and moderate absence from the tumults of society, we may highly rectify the faculties of the soul, and acquire elements of that happiness we expect to enjoy in the world to come."

The *title* of this valuable little work, "Gleanings," is manifestly borrowed, like a great many others bearing the same general appellation, from the volumes of the ENGLISH GLEANER, Mr. PRATT. This is all fair, and not only honours the original appropriator of the name, but continues to make out *a very good title* to those who are desirous of purchasing any mental estate in the Fields of Literature.

We regret it would overstep our limits to give an impressive little *original* poem, prefixed to these "Gleanings from Zimmerman," written by Mrs. Bayfield herself. But we can recommend it to the sincere lovers of that virtuous and beneficial Solitude which is its subject. It is intituled, "An Ode to Retirement."

144. *Observations on indecent Sea-bathing.*

CENSURES, not more severe than just, on the indecorous indulgences which destroy the principles of correct morality on our coasts frequented by bathers, particularly females.

145. Demetrius, *the Impostor; a Tragedy. By* Alexander Soumarokove.

THIS is a laudable attempt (the first of the kind) to present to British readers a literary novelty—a Russian Tragedy in a British dress: and the translation, by a Russian gentleman, does credit to his skill in our language.

"Soumarokove, the Father of the Russian Theatre, and its first Dramatic Poet, was born at Moscow in the year 1797; and died in 1777, at the age of 50. He was contemporary with the celebrated Lomonoffove, so justly styled "The Pindar of Russia." These two rival sons of Apollo (the art of Poetry having been very little known before their time) were the first, and are considered the best, of the Russian Poets."

## FOREIGN LITERATURE.

The VIth volume of a new edition of PLUTARCH'S Works, by Mr. HUTTEN, has just appeared at TUBINGEN, in octavo. It contains the lives of Phocion, the younger Cato, Agis, and Cleomenes, the two Gracchi, Demosthenes and Cicero, and Artaxerxes. To those of Demosthenes and Cicero are annexed the whole notes of Philip Barton, by whom they were published at Oxford, 1744. The text of the whole edition is correct; and the editor has, in other respects, done more than might have been expected from the plan which he laid down for himself.

*** We have the best authority for stating, that the "Verses on the Death of Lord Nelson," attributed, in p. 648, to Mr. Jerningham, are *not* the production of that gentleman.

## INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A CONSTANT READER asks, Are DEACONS excluded from sitting in the House of Commons by the new Act of Parliament?

Mr. URBAN, *Conduit-ſtreet, Auguſt* 13.

THE following piece of old poetry, without title, is tranſcribed from a manuſcript collection of a few Latin and Engliſh pieces, proſe and verſe, written upon the fly leaves at the end of an odd volume containing a portion of the Bible in Latin, large folio, black letter; which being only from the Pſalms to Amos, without title-page, leaves even the printer's date uncertain. From the writing and other MSS. *penes me*, obtained from the ſame ſource, (a ſmall undiſturbed old family collection of books, lately purchaſed by a bookſeller,) I ſhould hazard to place it nearly as far back as Elizabeth. The abbreviations are omitted, but in every other reſpect it is faithfully tranſcribed.

The name at the concluſion I conceive that of the author, not of the copyiſt, it being the only piece with a name ſubſcribed, and two longer ones of Engliſh poetry immediately follow*. The initial for the Chriſtian name is rather doubtful, though all the alphabet can be traced, no ſimilar character appears in the MS. The continual variation of forming letters in old writings muſt leave ſome portion to conjecture in decyphering. I believe it correct, and had drawn ſuch concluſion before I was aware that Ritſon, in his Bibliographia, notices that "William Hitchcockes, gentleman, has commendatory verſes prefixed to George North's Philoſophie of the court, 1575." Probably it was copied from ſome old collection; and if any of your readers ſhould recognize it, a reference to the work, through your medium, will oblige J. H.

HOW ſchal a man beſt in pes ꝑbide?
Hy (1) hart and enuy ſet aſide.
He that will noo wynde ſpille;
Sey the beſt or holde hym ſtille.
All honeſti y rede thow take;
Manners and clothe man doth make.
Reſon and wytte is beſt for man;
But wh is hym that noo good can.
Of thi frynde make nat thi foo,
Let anger pas and euer goo.
Bende thi thombe yn thi fyſte,
And euer be ware of had (2) y wiſte;
Or thou begyn thynke of the ende,
And euer y rede (3) the plece thi frynde;
Yf thou plece nat thi frynde yn fay, (4)
His frenſthipp ſone will pas away.
Ther for y rede the yn all thou han, (5)
To gete the loue of God and man,
Be nat prowde of thi degre,
For this worlde is but a vanyte.
Vndir grete lordis men haue grete ſtrokys,
Wit grete wyndis doo fall grete ookys.
Aviſe the wel what thou doyſt ſay,
And haue few wordis y the pray,
Beware of hym that tellith the talys,
Left thou haue harme and be brought yn balis. (6)
Take no more apon the than thou may,
Nodyr of howſholde, nodyr off ray, (7)
Auyſe gvile, a backe dore, an hegeful of frute, [ſute;
Makith yn euery howſholde an outhrifty
Who will, beware of theis thre—
Suffir neuer idle folke yn thi hows to be.
A zere (8) or ywronge will onne goo,
And euer at the zynde (9) wronge will haue woo.
The prouerbe is true and full ſothe, (10)
He kan neuer well deme that euyll dothe.
Silden thou truſt that folowith his luſte;
Yn many beheſte (11) ys littill truſte.
Who that yn zowthe (12) noo virtu will
Yn age all honoure will hym refuſe. [lviſe
Tell no man wat thou wilte doo,
That now is thy frynde mai be thi foo.
Truſt yn God; thus ſeith the texte,
Whan bale is moſt than bote (13) is nexte.
Eſy ſufferyntge and good abidynge,
Schall brynge a man to his deſierynge,
Yf thou wilte thi lorde plece,
Helpe thi nebur yn his diſece;
Eche man wel be hold his degre
For this world is but a vanyte.

W. HICHECOKE.

* One of thoſe pieces there is ſome probability to believe was written by Lydgate.

(1) High. (2) perhaps ſhould be hold. (3) adviſe. (4) faith. (5) the difference of this word and the concluſion of the ninth line preceding, muſt be attributed to the unſettled orthography of the Engliſh language.

(6) Miſery. (7) Array, or raiment. (8) Year. (9) End. (10) Truth. (11) Promiſe. (12) Youth. (13) Better. Theſe elucidations are from Percy and Ritſon's Gloſſaries.

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TO THE MEMORY OF LORD NELSON.

THE fight is o'er; and Victory again
For England ſpreads her pinions o'er the main: [trate lie,
The hoſtile banners ſtruck, and proſ-
While Britain's Genius wayes her flag on high:
Her hardy ſons another conqueſt claim,
Beyond example in the liſts of fame,
Trafalgar's triumph! but the price too dear!
The face of joy is ſadden'd with a tear.
Britannia's peerleſs pride, her darling ſon,
Who many a hard-fought day had nobly won,
Imperious Death demands his ſacrifice;
Pale in the arms of Victory he lies,
And, crown'd with conqueſt, thanks his God, and dies.
Lamented Chief! though Death's relentleſs dart [part,
Deſtroys, 'tis all he can, thy mortal

If

If nobleſt deeds deſerv'd diſtinction give,
In every breaſt ſhall Nelſon's memory live.
Long as on high proud Ten'riffe lifts his brow, [ſhall flow,
Long as old Nile through ſeven mouths
As long as Denmark boaſts a nation's name, [fame.
So long ſhall live immortal Nelſon's
Let not preſumptuous man arraign his fate, [a date:
'T was Heav'n's high will to fix ſo ſhort
No nobler death-bed can a warrior have,
Than on the field he won, to find a grave.
His King, his Country, to his merits juſt,
Pay the laſt honours to his ſacred duſt:
The ſculptur'd monument ſhall truly tell
How oft he conquer'd, and how greatly fell;
Impartial Hiſtory's inſtructive page [age;
Tranſmit his deeds to each ſucceeding
And Poetry ſublime, in loftier lays,
(Theſe humble lines forgot) immortalize his praiſe.

EDWARD STEWART,
*Fifth Lieutenant of H. M. S. Powerful.*

## SONG

*To the Memory of Lord* NELSON, *by* JONATHAN ODELL, *Secretary of the Province of* NEW BRUNSWICK, AMERICA.

THOUGH envied and hated by tyrants and ſlaves, [mains;
Britannia, fair Queen of the Ocean, re-
Repell'd by the ramparts that float on her waves, [from her plains.
War flies from her borders, and Want
For ages renown'd,
By Victory crown'd, [train;
Her tars have been ſtill an invincible
Surpaſs'd by no other,
Each rivals his brother, [Main:
And all prove their titles as Lords of the
Lords of the Main? ah, Lords of the Main; [Main!
The tars of old England are Lords of the
This charter deſcending from heroes of old,
Expands in ſucceſſion as ages paſs on:
A climax of glory; but ah, can it hold?
Who ſhall rival the paſt now that NELSON is gone?
Yet hark, from on high
The angelic reply: [again!
Your NELSON ſhall conquer and triumph
Each tar ſhall inherit
A ſhare of his ſpirit, [Main!
And all prove invincible Lords of the
Lords of the Main? &c.

Wherever your far-dreaded ſails are unfurl'd, [your ſide;
The Genius of Nelſon ſhall fight by
And teach you again to aſtoniſh the world
By deeds unexampled, achievements untried.
Then, Britons, ſtrike home! [Your NELSON for ages to come ſhall triumph and conquer again.
Each tar ſhall inherit
A ſhare of his ſpirit, [Main!
And all prove invincible Lords of the
Lords of the Main? &c.

Nor are we alone in the noble career;
The Soldier partakes of the generous flame;
To glory he marches, to glory we ſteer,
Between us we ſhare the rich harveſt of fame,
Recorded on high, [ſtain;
Their names never die [Main!
Whoſe deeds the renown of their Country
The *King* then, *God* bleſs him!
The world ſhall confeſs him
The Lord of thoſe men, who are Lords of the Main?
Lords of the main? [the Main!
Ah, Lords of the Main!
The tars of old England are Lords of the

BENEVOLUS.

## TO THE MEMORY OF MR. PITT.

O THOU, in every form of danger tried, [pride;
The Nation's ornament, ſupport, and
The guardian angel of the ſinking State,
E'en in the very criſis of her fate:
Thou, who diſdſt War and Famine's horrors brave, [ſave;
Rebellion, Treaſon;—and thy Country
Died as thou liv'dſt; and, with thy parting breath, [claim'd in death;
"Proteſt my Country, Heav'n!" ex-
Thine were the virtues, in the largeſt plan,
That form the patriot, or adorn the man,
The firſt of ſtateſmen, brothers, ſons, and friends; [ends;
Thine, ſpotleſs honour, ſpurning private
Unſhaken fortitude, unwearied zeal,
Health, life, devoted to the public weal;
Theſe are thy merits, PITT, and theſe thy claim
To deathleſs honours and immortal fame,
No venal Muſe this heartfelt tribute pays, [praiſe;
Nor Friendſhip's feelings dictate partial
An humble bard, who hails no riſing ſun,
But reverent bows to thine whoſe race is run;
To thee a ſtranger, to the world unknown,
Inſcribes with tears thy monumental ſtone.

C. E. STEWART.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt 7.*

A CONSTANT Reader would be highly obliged by your inſerting two poems, the productions of a youth of *ſixteen*, without the leaſt aſſiſtance from any of his friends. This age is ſo replete with the wonderful, that the following odes may, perhaps, appear no great exertions, or marks of genius, in a young man.

man of the age mentioned; but, as they are altogether not without ſome degree of merit, I flatter myſelf you will expoſe them to the judgment of a candid publick. R. G.

## ODE TO WAR.

OFFSPRING of Chaos! dreadful War!
Grim-viſag'd tyrant! hear my prayer.
To climes remote direct thy car,
But, oh! the ſons of Britain ſpare.

Enough has ſlaughter ſprung from thee,
Unpeopled half the world,
Nations enſlav'd that once were free,
And ruin round him hurl'd.

Not all the ills on hapleſs man
Eternally that wait
Compare with thee, dread monſter, can,
The thunderbolt of Fate.

In blood, in horror, ſcreams, and cries,
The ſiege, the open fight,
When round thee red deſtruction flies,
Doſt thou, grim Fiend, delight.

The conq'ring ſhout, the dying groan,
The ſabres claſh, the voice of fear,
The whirlwind roar, from cannons blown,
Is muſic to thy ear.

O, when ſhall Peace, deſcending, ſpare
The hapleſs ſons of men,
Deſert the boiling rage of War,
And Britain court again?

Plenty and Eaſe attend her train;
Saturnian times of old
Then recommence their happy reign,
And turn the age to gold.

The ſmile illumines then the cheek
Of Induſtry's rude child,
And man content and joy may ſeek
Amidſt the barren wild.

## ODE TO THE NIGHTINGALE.

SWEETEST bird of duſky night!
How thy notes melodious flow,
When the moon beſtows her light,
When the ſparkling planets glow,
And the balmy breezes blow.

When the ſilent hamlets ſleep,
When the lowing herds are ſtill,
Lull'd the wave of Ocean deep,
Oft is heard thy tuneful bill,
Chiming with the diſtant rill.

Sweet, O ſweet, the mournful air,
Piercing through the ſilent gloom,
Charming every wand'rer's care,
Sweeter than the rich perfume
Riſing from the vernal bloom.

O, when the glitt'ring ſkies appear
Enlighten'd by the Moon's pale beam,
When nightly zephyrs fan the air,
May I be ſeated by a ſtream,
To liſten to thy plaintive theme!

Dark o'er my head might poplars wave,
A verdant bank my ſeat,
The pale moon trembling in the wave:
Contemplative retreat!
O, how unenvied were the great!

But now the morning gilds the ſkies,
Songſter of the Night, adieu!
Red the dazzling ſun-beams riſe
Up the wide expanſive blue,
Sweeteſt, loveliest bird, adieu!

## SONG.

WAND'RING from town to town, I go,
A beggar boy oppreſs'd with woe;
My Father was a gallant tar,
He fought and fell at Trafalgar;
O, faint am I for want of bread,
And weary is my naked head;
Yet ſtill my boſom ſwells with pride,
My ſire with *Nelſon conquering* died.

O, when the news of victory came
My Mother ſhudder'd at the name,
And ſoon ſhe heard that in the ſtrife
My noble father loſt his life;
She claſp'd my neck, and kiſs'd my cheek,
And ſigh'd and wept, but could not ſpeak;
Yet ſtill her boſom ſwell'd with pride,
My ſire with *Nelſon conquering* died.

But, ah! misfortune had not paſs'd,
And heavier than the firſt the laſt:
My Mother from my arms muſt part,
*Continual ſorrow broke her heart!*
An orphan now bereft of joy,
I wander on a beggar boy;
Yet ſtill my boſom ſwells with pride,
My ſire with *Nelſon conquering* died.

LEO, *Stokeſley.*

## TO MARY.

O COULD I lure the Sprite of Song
From his bright ſeat enthron'd on high,
To leave awhile the heavenly throng,
And viſit here his votary;
O, then, my bleſt inſpired ſtrains
Should tell of her, in numbers meet,
Who binds me in Love's ſilken chains,
And Mary's praiſe ſhould ſound moſt ſweet.

And, ſure, if beauty, virtue, grace,
May claim the youthful poet's lay,
Then Mary's name ſhall have a place,
So long as Time's fleet wheels ſhall play.

O Mary, many a deathleſs bard,
In verſe ſuperior far to mine,
Hath paid rich tribute of regard
To beauty ſmall, compar'd to thine.
Yet not for beauty, deareſt maid,
Do I give up my heart to thee,
Beauty, though matchleſs, ſoon may fade;
But never that which charmeth me.

Thy

Thy Heaven-taught mind, devoid of pride,
Thy unaffected modesty,
Thy tender care at mother's side
By sickness smote, thy piety.

Thy indignation, too, of wrong
Committed by the haughty great
On humble worth; thy love of *song*
Shall have from *song* a record sweet.

LEO.

## TO SLEEP.

COY soother of the lonely hour,
Soft, balmy, renovating Power!
O'er me thy mighty sceptre wave,
And lull me in the living grave.

O let thy gentle tender sway
The painful thought drive far away;
Let no terrific dreams alloy,
My peaceful grateful rest destroy;

No frowning phantoms scare my mind,
Nor in complete oblivion bind;
But bid thy perfum'd poppies shed
Their sweetest odour on my head;

And Hope her gayest magic bring,
And Fancy wave her rapid wing. LEO.

[*The Verses to a Brass Battle Axe and To Friendship, p. 632, are by this Correspondent.*]

## SONNET,

*Written at the end of a MS. containing the Names of the Chiefs in the* Norman *Invasion.*

HERE pause: Thou hast perus'd the long-drawn roll [deeds of yore
Of William's Knights, whose valorous
History still vaunts in her recording store; [goal,
But they have pass'd long since the mortal
Hailing the day that to thy native shore
Thy stern progenitor croft the rough sea.
From one of these, perchance, thou claim'st to be [lore
Clearly descended; chief, if antique
Delights thee, and the pride of ancestry!
Yet know, though stern War's sons acquire a name [Fame,
For murd'rous deeds enregister'd by
Virtue alone ensures the realms on high!
O make to these a surer, better claim,
Truth, mercy, justice, and humility!

E. D.

## SONNET,

*Written on being sheltered from a violent Storm in a Cave formed by the Sea in a Cliff.*

DEEP through the vault of Heaven the thunder roll'd; [wave;
The lightning swept across th' illumin'd
Fast fell the rain; but in a sea-wrought cave [howl'd;
We sat, scarce heeding how the tempest
For on our God each heart was fix'd; we felt [terous wind
The sea-spray only; whilst the boi-
At intervals wild desolation dealt
On many a proud cliff falling, undermin'd;
But safe from harm we were preserv'd. How clear
In this, Almighty! did thine arm appear.
Thy mercies countless as the grains of sand [rage,
That skirt old Ocean, when the wicked
Thou who the storm's wild fury can assuage, [hand!
Shall hide thy people in thy hollow'd

E. D.

Mr. URBAN, *August* 15.

THE Author of the following delights in nothing so much as to see his fellow-labourers happy; and is convinced, that to make them so, the most effectual way is to persuade them to be content with their lot, and to be in love with their duty. Should you think his humble verse has any tendency to promote that end, you will wreft it from obscurity by giving it a place in your Miscellany. The words of a *brother Chip* may, perhaps, obtain a reading where the most elegant effusions of poetic genius would pass unnoticed.—It has been written full twelve years.

## SATURDAY NIGHT.

BY A JOURNEYMAN MECHANIC.

NOW, wife and children, let's be gay,
My work is done, and here's the pay.
'T was hard to earn, but never mind it,
Hope rear'd the sheaf, and peace shall bind it.

Six days I've toil'd, and now we meet
To share the welcome weekly treat
Of toast and tea, of rest and joy,
Which gain'd by labour cannot cloy.

Come, ye who form my dear fire-side,
My care, my comfort, and my pride;
Come now, and let us close the night
In harmless sports of fond delight.

To-morrow's dawn brings blessed peace,
And each domestic joy's increase,
To him who honestly maintains
That course of life which Heav'n ordains.

'Tween rich and poor, the difference what?
In working, or in working not.
Why then on *Sunday* we're as great
As those who own a vast estate.

For, on to-morrow's happy day,
We shall work less perhaps than they:
And though no dainties I afford,
What's sweet and clean will grace my board.

For which, and ev'ry blessing giv'n,
Thankful we'll bow the knee to Heav'n;

In

In God's own house our voices raise,
With grateful notes of prayer and praise.

These duties will not interfere,
Or cloud my brow with thoughts severe,
But still leave time enough to spend,
To take a walk, or see a friend.

Sweet 's the tranquillity of heart
Which *public worship* does impart,
And sweet 's the field, and sweet's the road
To him whose conscience bears no load.

Thus shall the day, as God design'd,
Promote my health, unbend my mind.
On Monday morning, free from pain,
Cheerful I 'll go to work again.

*Our life is but a lengthen'd week,*
*Through which with toil for rest we seek;*
*And he whose labour well is past*
*A joyful Sabbath finds at last.*

T. Ramsner.

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## LINES

*Occasioned by reading Mrs.* Opie's *affecting Tale of "The Father and Daughter."*

NOT for the joys which wealth can bring,
Or Fancy picture to the eye,
Would I exchange the crystal spring
Which flows to Sensibility.

More hallow'd than the shrine, where oft
The pilgrim bends the votive knee,
The eye which beams benignly soft
With tributary tears to thee.

For well the soft tear can impart,
With eloquence too all its own,
How sweetly throbs the owner's heart,
To every finer feeling prone.

For he who never kindly strove
To chafe away the tear of woe,
Nor e'er from friendship or from love
Experienc'd the sweets that flow,

May haply glide through life, unknown
To ills which like the tempest lower;
But never will his bosom own
Thy sacred glow—thy soothing power.

In vain would Opie's tender tale
Of woe, so fraught with luxury,
Upon his stubborn soul prevail
To shed a tear—to heave a sigh.

And yet, what bosom would not melt,
Or trembling pearl what eye not shed,
At all the wretched Father felt
When Agnes was for ever fled.

Hark! he exclaims, in accents wild,
In infamy oh! let her live!
And yet she is my child! my child,
Return, and I will yet forgive!

Thou didst return, ill-fated fair,
Regardless of the pelting storm,
To view with bitterest despair
A maniac father's shatter'd form;

To tremble at the look of fire
Which darts beneath his clouded brow,
Which says—Didst thou too leave a sire
To heave the sigh of endless woe?

As round the cheerful fire we sit,
To Fanny I the tale impart,
Who mean-time weaves the silken net,
Or busy plies the needle's art.

But ever does the rising sigh
The progress of the tale impede,
And ever does my Fanny's eye, [plead.
O'erpower'd with strong emotions,

True as the needle to the North,
Maternal feelings swell her breast,
Whilst in the pride of conscious worth,
She rocks the fancied babe to rest.

But still resound its plaintive cries,
Chill'd by the blast and wet with rain;
In vain she lulls it with her sighs,
For still is heard Fitz-Henry's chain.

Sweet babe, that chain which makes thee
start,
Which only makes thy tears to flow,
Tells to thy mother's throbbing heart,
A tale of unimagin'd woe.

Oh! may'st thou, Fanny, never feel
Such woes, if haply such there be!
And if along thy cheek should steal
The tear of sensibility;

Oh! may'st thou ever in my arms
Learn to forget each rising care;
And ever from the world's alarms,
Oh! may'st thou seek protection there!

Then shall the tale contrasted prove
To thee, my partner and my pride;
And then, too, shall the sweets of love
Endear to us our own fire-side.

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*The following* Lines *are taken from a Comedy of* Lope Felix de Vega Carpio, *the celebrated* Spanish *Poet, as translated by Lord* Holland.

LET no one say that there is need
Of time for Love to grow;
Ah, no! the Love that kills indeed
Dispatches at a blow.

The spark which but by slow degrees
Is nurs'd into a flame,
Is habit, friendship, what you please;
But Love is not its name.

For Love to be completely true,
It death at sight should deal,
Should be the first one ever knew,
In short, be that I feel.

To write, to sigh, and to converse,
For years to play the fool;
'Tis to put passion out to nurse,
And lend one's heart to school.

Love, all at once, should from the earth
Start up full grown and tall;
If not as Adam at its birth,
He is no Love at all.

Pro-

## Proceedings in the Fourth Session of the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1806.

### H. of Commons.

*May* 8.

Lord *H. Petty* informed the Houſe that arrangements were making to recover the very large balance due from the Barrack Department to the publick.

### H. of Lords.

*May* 9.

A report from the Committee of Privileges was received, ſtating, that the Duke of Rutland had no claim to the Barony of Roos; that the ſame was in abeyance; and that the co-heirs of the laſt Lord Roos were, Sir H. Cunliffe, the Earl of Effex, and Lady H. Fitzgerald.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Curwen* took a general view of the effects which the Pig Iron Duty would have, of increaſing the price of various articles, particularly ſhip-building. To the expence of iron-railways, it was computed this tax would add 500 l. *per* mile; that its effect upon coals, in conſequence of the quantity of iron uſed in mining and carriage, would be 1 s. *per* chaldron; and that it would increaſe the farmer's expences at the rate of 12 s. for every horſe.

Mr. *S. Wortley* followed on the ſame grounds; as did Meſſrs. *Mordaunt*, *Lafcelles*, *Francis*, *Canning*, *Roſe*, and Lord *A. Hamilton*.

Mr. *Wilberforce* obſerved, that though it would not produce to the Treaſury more than 200,000 l. yet a tax of nearly a million would be levied by it on the publick.

Lord *H. Petty* and Mr. *Fox* ſupported the tax.

The Houſe divided: for the motion 119; againſt it 101.

*May* 12.

Lord *Henry Petty* brought a meſſage from his Majeſty, reſpecting the proviſion to be made for the family of Earl Nelſon. The Meſſage requeſted the Houſe to take into its conſideration the beſt means of enabling his Majeſty to ſettle an annuity of 5000 l. on Earl Nelſon during his life, and alſo for enabling his Majeſty to iſſue 120,000 l. for the purchaſe of an houſe and lands, to be annexed to the dignity of the family of Nelſon.

In a Committee on the Property Bill, a long converſation enſued on the different clauſes in ſucceſſion. They were ſupported by Mr. *Leigh*, Mr. *Vanſittart*, Sir *H. Mildmay*, Mr. *Robſon*, Mr. *Fuller*, and other Gentlemen.

The clauſe exempting the property of Foreigners in the Funds, excited arduous diſcuſſion; but was carried without a diviſion.

*May* 13.

On the third reading of the Additional Force Repeal Bill, Sir *J. Pulteney* objected to the meaſure; and inſiſted that its operation would not be felt in leſs than ſeven years; and he blamed the practice of recruiting for a limited ſervice, as a dangerous innovation.

Gen. *Loftus* approved of the Bill, on the ground that it would prevent the numerous deſertions which had lately taken place; though he could not but condemn the intention of limited recruiting.

Mr. *Yorke* contended, that it went to deſtroy that great reſource, the raiſing of men by ballot. He then recapitulated the numbers raiſed under the Additional Force Act; and dwelt on the impropriety of throwing aſide ſo productive an Act.

Mr. *Windham* went at ſome length into a vindication of his Bill; after which it was read a third time.

In a Committee on his Majeſty's Meſſage relative to Earl Nelſon's Annuity, an Addreſs was ordered in anſwer to it.

Mr. *Roſe* wiſhed to know how the 120,000 l. was to be applied?

Lord *H. Petty* replied, that it was in contemplation to appropriate 90,000 l. for the purchaſe of an eſtate; to reſerve 10,000 l. for repairs; and to beſtow 10,000 l. on each of the fifters of his Lordſhip.

Mr. *Francis* thought the arrangement was too extravagant.

### H. of Lords.

*May* 14.

Lord *Ellenborough* oppoſed the Debtors Bill; and obſerved, that above one half of the Debtors in the Metropolis had thrown themſelves into priſon ſince Michaelmas Term, on the ſpeculation of an Act of Inſolvency.

The Duke of *Norfolk*, Lord *Holland*, and Earl *Moira*, ſtrenuouſly ſupported the Bill; and Lord *Eldon* oppoſed it.

On a diviſion, there were, Contents 11; Non-Contents 5.

In the Commons, the ſame day, in a Committee of Supply, 10,000 l. were granted to the Governors of Bethlem Hoſpital.

Mr. *Jeffery* made his motion reſpecting the conduct of Earl St. Vincent. His principal charge was, a groſs neglect in the building and repairing of ſhips. He took a view of the ſtate of the Navy during the late war; and contended, that the

the ſhips which were built during his Lordſhip's adminiſtration were by no means equal to the annual deſtruction. As to the ſpeculation of building fifty ſail of the line in the King's Yards annually, he wiſhed he could ſee it; but he believed it to be impracticable. The Earl not only neglected the uſual means, but all other modes; for he actually launched only ten ſhips of the line; three of the ſix in the King's, and ſeven of thoſe in the Merchants' yards, were completed without his aſſiſtance. Of the three he launched from the King's Yards, one was nine-tenths, another three-fourths, and the third four tenths, completed by his predeceſſors, and the laſt of them launched in May 1804. Though his predeceſſors left him 15 ſhips building, his Lordſhip had only left to his ſucceſſors nine in that ſtate, and theſe requiring three years to finiſh them. Not half had been done which his predeceſſors had accompliſhed in a ſimilar period; and had he continued the whole average number of his predeceſſors, it would not have been equal to what the ſituation of the Country required, and the impaired ſtate of the Navy.—He condemned the Earl's conduct reſpecting the building in Merchants' yards, as capricious and dangerous: he had alſo, at a time of neceſſity, wantonly diſcharged workmen, many of whom, he aſſerted, had gone to the enemy's yards; and by his illiberal conduct he had diſguſted every body, at a period while, the Navy was running to deſtruction. The Hon. Member then read ſeveral letters from the docks, deſcribing the ſad want of timber under which they laboured, within a few weeks of the iſſue of preſs-warrants. He flattered himſelf he had proved what he undertook, and had ſhewn inſtances of ſhameful neglect. Was this the way to ſerve the Navy? He ſhould look at ſome of the conſequences. By refuſing the tenders, we have been compelled to loſe 200,000l. in the neceſſity of giving 36l. *per* ton for ten ſhips, which we could then have had ſo much cheaper, and thoſe veſſels too might have been now in a ſtate of great forwardneſs. The late victories of Lord Nelſon, Sir R. Strachan, and Sir J. Duckworth, were, he concluded, all due to the exertions of Lords Barham and Melville. He next touched on the repairs which, in Oct. 18, 1801, were required by 120 ſhips; but he aſſerted that, according to the ſyſtem upon which repairing was then conducted, they would have taken 20 years to be got ready; and added, that though the Earl found 102 ſail of the line when he came into office, he was not entitled to the exceſs of 22 over that number; as he left only 88 when he reſigned. He threw upon his Lordſhip all the blame of deficiency of timber; contended that, under his adminiſtration, the Britiſh Navy was verging faſt towards ruin; and deprecated the preſent great appointment of his Lordſhip, as one which he had by no means merited. He concluded with recapitulating his charges, and moving a reſolution, "That his Lordſhip had been guilty of groſs negligence, miſconduct, and dereliction of duty."

Mr. *Dent* ſeconded the motion, merely that the queſtion might be put, as he was convinced that in a Committee the conduct of the Earl would be fully vindicated.

After ſome remarks by the *Speaker* and Lord *Howick*, on the unparliamentary manner in which Mr. Jeffery had proceeded, he having read his ſpeech from a manuſcript; Admiral *Markham* entered upon a refutation of the various ſtatements of the mover. He obſerved, that the number of ſhips of the line built in the eight years preceding Lord St. Vincent's adminiſtration would be 94; and, comparing with that the period of that Lord's adminiſtration, from his acceſſion to office in March 1801, to his departure in May 1804, the total number was 10 in a period of little better than three years, which ſo far proved no deficiency. It alſo appeared that, when he came into office, he found upon the ſtips building but 16 ſail of the line, whereas on his departure from office, he left 18 in forwardneſs upon the ſtocks. Beſides which he added, that the Admiralty had nothing to do with the building of ſhips. The Earl, who had done his part in ordering the building, was not to blame for tardineſs in the execution. The Ocean, the Impregnable, and many other ſhips of the line, had been many years in building. The Caledonia was ordered to be laid down in 1795, and for the building of which 1000 l. was voted that year; 1000 l. in 1796; 1000 in 1797; 40,000l. in 1804; and 10,000 l. in 1805; yet her frame was not ſet up till that year, by 30 men and ſix boys; and the calculation was, that it would take 90 men to complete her for launching in nine months. He inſiſted that the Earl was entitled to great credit for many parts of his conduct while in office, particularly his arrangements for providing what the country then wanted more than ſhips, namely, ſeamen to man the Channel Fleet. For this purpoſe, he had taken the men out of the firſt-rates and frigates, and thereby effected a purpoſe ſo eſſential to the ſafety of the Country; ſo that, at the end of an eight years war, he was thereby enabled to man 20 additional ſail of the line, while he increaſed the number of frigates from 183 to 195, and the total of the Navy from 295 to 371. With reſpect to the breaking up of ſhips, he added, that this was done

done in purſuance of the directions of the Navy Board; and in the ſmall craft, certainly, great diminution took place, and a vaſt number of rotten old tubs had been got rid of, that were uſeleſs and not worth repairs; they were turned into money, the expence of ſhip-keeping ſaved, and the warrant-officers, who would have been occupied uſeleſſly in that way, turned over to new ſhips that were building, as a proviſion for them. He proceeded to ſhew, from a variety of examples, the enormous prices charged at the Merchants' yards, upon no leſs than 18 ſail of ſhips, repaired in 10 years, from 1783 to 1792, as a fair criterion to judge of the policy of employing them. In one ſhip the charge for repairs was 12,392 l. when the charge for building her new at the ſame time would have been only 7,943 l. The other inſtances were equally ſtriking. As to the Dock Yards, he inſiſted that the papers on the table proved, that not a man was diſmiſſed capable of doing duty; many of the men, who had long received the higheſt wages in the dock-yards, were actually blind, and others lame, diſabled, and moving on crutches: thoſe, to the amount of 327 men, to whom, in the year 1800, 28,024 l. wages were paid, were ſuperannuated by Lord St. Vincent. At Plymouth, 76 were diſcharged, of a ſimilar deſcription, to whom, in 1800 and 1801, 10,943 l. wages was paid. Now, ſome of thoſe were put upon allowance greater than uſual, amounting to 4,329 l. and others ſuperannuated, upon allowances to the amount of 2,264 l. 11 s. The uſual allowance of 20 l. *per annum*, had, in thoſe caſes, been increaſed to 24 l.; and the allowance of 24 l. to 28 l.; while to the rope-makers, and others diſcharged, to whom no ſuch allowance had ever been uſual, 20 l. a year had been allowed. He next combated the aſſertion that no credit was due to Earl St. Vincent for the late victories; as it was a fact that Lord Nelſon, Sir J. Duckworth, and Sir R. Strachan, had all been ſelected by him for principal commands. With reſpect to the appointment of a maſter-builder, he ſtated the conſequence to be, that the expedition ſecured by this arrangement reduced to certainty the building within one year, with the number of artificers now in the yards, 55 ſail of the line; for the maſter-builder had pledged himſelf to launch the Caledonia and Union, two firſt-rates, now with their frames upon the ſlips, which were about one-fourth part done, in nine months more, with the work of 90 men each; or, if to be allowed time for ſeaſoning, then in two years from their commencement. He adduced a number of other proofs in ſupport of theſe propoſitions, and that this new builder had ſo arranged the order of working, by diſtributing the artificers, as to engage to keep the whole Channel Fleet in repair, and build two ſhips of the line every year beſide. He proceeded to inſtance many of the frauds which had been committed by contracting builders; and concluded with hoping that he had vindicated the Earl from the aſperſions that had been caſt on him.

Lord *Garlies* ſpoke in praiſe of the conduct of Earl St. Vincent; and Lord *Howick* went over the ſame grounds as Adm. Markham; and ſtated, that amongſt the advantages of his Lordſhip's adminiſtration, he had formed a plan for procuring a ſupply of timber from Dalmatia, and 40,000 trees had actually been felled in that country, but they had now fallen into the poſſeſſion of the enemy.

Meſſrs. *Fox*, *Tierney*, and *Bankes*, ſeverally ſpoke againſt the motion, and praiſed the conduct of Earl St. Vincent; and Mr. Jeffery's motion was negatived without a diviſion.

Mr. *Fox* afterwards declared, that, from a conviction of the charge being frivolous and groundleſs, he ſhould move, "That it appears to this Houſe, that the conduct of the Earl of St. Vincent, in his late Naval adminiſtration, has added an additional luſtre to his exalted character, and merits the approbation of the Houſe."

Meſſrs. *Yorke*, *S. Bourne*, and *Tierney*, ſupported this motion; and Meſſrs. *Wilberforce*, *Bankes*, *Perceval*, and *Canning*, oppoſed it; on the ground of no notice having been given.

At half paſt three o'clock, Mr. Fox's motion was agreed to without a diviſion.

*May* 15.

A long debate enſued on different clauſes in the Property Tax.

H. OF LORDS.

*May* 16.

On the third reading of the Slave Importation Reſtriction Bill, the Duke of *Clarence* made an energetic oppoſition to the meaſure.

The Earl of *Suffolk*, the Biſhops of *London* and *St. Aſaph*, the Duke of *Gloucester*, and Lords *Darnley*, *Holland*, *Grenville*, *Ellenborough*, *Sidmouth*, and *Auckland*, ſpoke in favour of the Bill; and ſeverally pledged themſelves to uſe every effort to aboliſh ſo infamous a traffic.

The Marquis of *Stigo*, the Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, and Lords *Eldon* and *Hawkeſbury*, ſpoke at conſiderable length againſt the Bill; after which, on a diviſion, there were, Contents 43; Non-contents 18: Majority 25.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Robſon*

*Robſon* brought forward his motion reſpecting the immenſe ſums of money expended for Barracks, and which laſt year alone amounted to upwards of 2,300,000l. He congratulated the Houſe upon the ſyſtem of inquiry which was now going forward; and moved for "A liſt of ſuch barns as had been occupied as barracks, for the ſervice of Government, in the diſtrict of Sandown, with the dates at which they were reſpectively taken, and the weekly or annual rent from the time they were ſo taken."

Lord *H. Petty* obſerved, that the motion was unneceſſary, as another arrangement, which compriſed the Barrack Department, had already taken place. To this Mr. *Robſon* replied with much warmth.

His motion was at length carried.

*May* 19.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Lord *H. Petty* ſtated, that he had to ſuggeſt a ſubſtitute for the Tax on Iron. He had turned his attention to the Private Breweries. He deſcribed the quantities of malt brewed by the public and private brewers; and ſtated, that it was upon the duties paid on three millions of quarters of malt made into ſtrong and ſmall beer, that he ſhould ſubmit this new propoſal. The diſtilleries conſumed annually 1,000,000 of quarters of malt, and during the year of ſcarcity, 1800, upwards of 250,000 quarters had been brewed by the Private Brewers. On that calculation, therefore, he eſtimated this new tax at 500,000 l. being the full ſum at which he had charged the duty on iron. Inſtead of carrying the Exciſe into private families, he had preferred a mode of commutation, by bringing the Duty under the Aſſeſſed Taxes. It was propoſed to make only thoſe claſſes pay the new duty, who already paid the Aſſeſſed Taxes. The ſcale would then be as follows: Every Family paying a Duty on a four-wheeled Carriage, and one Male Servant, to pay a commutation for every Male in ſuch family 1 l. 1 s. For every Female 10 s.—Families, not paying for a four-wheeled Carriage, but aſſeſſed for one Male Servant, to pay for each Male 15 s. Every Female 7 s. 6 d. —Families not aſſeſſed for a Male Servant, but paying the Aſſeſſed Tax, for every Male 10 s. for every Female 5 s.—Perſons only paying the lowe• order of Aſſeſſed Taxes, and charged with the Window Tax, Males 5 s. Females 2 s. 6 d. —All Children under 10 years excepted. He concluded by moving, that there be laid upon every barrel of ale or ſtrong beer brewed by private families, of the value of 16 s. an Exciſe duty of 10 s. except the perſon ſo brewing ſhould pay the commutation licence-duty above-ſtated.

The Reſolutions were agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

*May* 20.

Earl *Spencer* moved the Order of the Day for the ſecond reading of the Defence Act Repeal Bill. That Act had, in the attempt to carry it into effect, proved the juſtice of the objections which he and his friends had made to it on its introduction. Inſtead of proving an aid to the means of increaſing the Regular force, it had operated as a very conſiderable impediment to them, while it had ſubjected the country to pecuniary forfeitures to an immenſe extent. So far even as it had been ſucceſsful, it produced its effect by a violation of the law, and tended by high bounties to renovate that injurious competition which it was intended to prevent. He went into a variety of calculations, to prove that, ſuppoſing the Act to continue in operation for one year longer, it would be deficient, with reſpect to England alone, in about 20,000 of the number it ought to have raiſed; that the amount of the fines for ſuch deficiency would be about 415,000l.; and, extending the calculation to the whole of the United Kingdom, the penalties would be 543,000l.

Lord *Camden* ſpoke in defence of the Act intended to be repealed. He moved that the Bill ſhould be read again this day three weeks.

The Earl of *Weſtmoreland* alſo deprecated in ſtrong terms the Bill before the Houſe; and inſiſted that the Defence Act produced all the men that were required, namely 15,000 *per* year.

Lord *Sidmouth* ſpoke againſt the propoſed delay; and Lords *Derby*, *Roſſlyn*, *Darnley*, *Carnarvon*, *Radnor*, and *Groſvenor*, followed on the ſame grounds; after which the Houſe divided; and, the amendment being rejected by a majority of 97 to 40, the Bill was read a ſecond time.

The Commons, the ſame day, were occupied in a converſation on the ſubject of the Nabob of Arcot's Debts; during which Mr. *Keene* adviſed a rigid ſcrutiny into the claims of the creditors; and aſſerted, that of the debts which amounted to 5,600,000 l. not more than 500,000 l. had been fairly contracted.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* obſerved, that the Company poſſeſſed aſſets from the Nabob, ſufficient to pay 136,000 l. a year to his private creditors.

*May* 21.

Lord *H. Petty* moved, that a new Commiſſion of Inquiry be inſtituted into the Military Expenditure in the Weſt Indies. He took a view of the eſtabliſhment formed for this purpoſe by the late miniſter;

nister; but, he observed, the Commissioners, though they never omitted to take their salaries, soon forgot that there were duties to be performed. As a proof of the necessity of inquiry, he stated, that there had been issued for Hospital Stores and Field Works, during six successive years in the late war, a sum of 700,000 l. annually, which was paid to a Mr. Trotter; and such was the zeal and industry of that gentleman, and such the variety of avocations in which he was desirous of distinguishing himself for the service of the publick, that he was at the same time the manufacturer of some of the articles of stores, the purveyor of other articles, the contractor for others, the comptroller of the expenditure, and finally the auditor of his own accompts; besides, feeling that after so much zeal and industry exerted for the accommodation of the Country in his own person, he was entitled to some remuneration beyond the ordinary class of contractors, he charges ten *per cent.* upon the whole expenditure, over and above all other profits upon the articles so furnished!!! Another head of accompt was that of Barracks, on which no less than nine millions had been expended in the course of the late war, no part of which had been submitted to the cognizance of comptrollers. It was found also, that, by the principal persons in several departments, many large sums had been issued to Clerks and inferior persons in office for minor disbursements, of which no account had been passed for years. He then touched on the glaring abuses committed in the West Indies; and asserted, that the very last accompt of Army Pay, examined by the Board of Accompts, was for 1782, and that no accompt of that nature had been since audited. The Navy accompts were also very greatly in arrear; and the Store accompts lay over since the period just mentioned, without any examination. All the expences of the last war were in the same predicament. The accompt of the expeditions to the Helder and to Egypt, and all the charges connected with them, as well as all subsidiary accompts with Continental Powers, were totally untouched to this hour.—There were, beside, accompts under the examination of the old Commissioners, to the amount of 167 millions, not nearly got through, besides a sum of 58 millions, of which the accompt had not yet been explained. And to this a sum of 150 millions, under the head of Army Pay, still untouched, as well as 80 millions of Navy expenditure; and there would appear an aggregate sum of no less than 455 millions sterling still unaccounted for, within the last 20 years, a sum greater than the whole National Debt. He said it was notorious that the grossest malversations were shrouded behind those unaudited accompts; and that, to remedy these evils, it was proposed to repeal both the Acts under which the present Commissioners of Accompts were constituted, and to appoint, under another Act, ten Commissioners, for the purpose of Auditing and Comptrolling the Army Accompts; and, the better to enable them to direct their investigations, it was proposed to arm them with authority to compel all persons, connected with the disbursements of public money, to furnish their accompts; these to be distinct from the West India Commissioners; and also of another distinct Board of Comptrollers of Military expenditure, constituted upon a plan similar to that established under Lord Godolphin, whose duty it would be, to examine, in the first instance, all Army Estimates and Accompts; to watch over the expenditure of Military Funds; to act as the confidential Advisers of the Board of Treasury, in all applications of money for military purposes; to report such frauds as they should be able to discover; to have the power of calling before them all persons in any degree connected with the military expenditure, and of examining them upon oath. With respect to the ten Commissioners of Accompts, none of whom were to be Members of Parliament, it was proposed to separate them into three distinct Boards, the one consisting of four Members, and the other two of three Members each; those Boards to have communication with each other, as they might find necessary for the general advantage of the examinations referred to them; but by no means to mix the objects respectively committed to them. The whole body of accompts in arrear were to be separated into three distinct periods. One of these Boards to commence with the public accompts from the 1st December last, and to bring them up clear to the latest period. The next Board to take up the investigation of the 167,000,000 l. now under inquiry; and the third to take up the examination of all that body of other accompts that have never yet been called for. By this means, he trusted that the whole of that immense mass would be gone through with the utmost possible expedition, and the affairs of the country in these respects placed upon some regular and satisfactory footing. With respect to the peculation in the West Indies, he added, that the system had continued to be carried on by the delinquents under every species of crime that could be subservient to their purpose. Forgery, perjury, bribery, and every stratagem had been resorted to; and not content with false charges, false returns,

returns, and flagitious embezzlements, they had bribed the Officers of the Cuſtoms to ſign falſe certificates, fraudulent invoices, and ſimilar documents in aid of their purpoſes; proofs of which had been detected in one inſtance to the amount of 80,000 l. and in another of 30,000 l. actually applied in bribery, to conceal frauds of an enormous extent. He concluded with moving for a Bill for the more effectual examination of Public Accompts in the Weſt Indies, and the prevention of frauds therein.

Mr. *Roſe* obſerved, that though there was ſome arrear in the accompts, yet half of the 500,000,000 l. which were ſtated to be unaccounted for, was now in the Pay-office: he however wiſhed to ſee the whole buſineſs inveſtigated.

In a Committee on the Army Eſtimates, the *Secretary at War* ſtated, that, in conſequence of the reductions which were made in the different corps in the eſtimates of the preſent year, the ſaving would be as follows: By Reductions in Cavalry, 255,000 l.—Ditto Foot Guards, 18,000 l.—Ditto Waggon Train, 90,000 l. —Total ſaving by Reductions, 363,000 l. —In the whole of the eſtimates (including the Volunteers), there would be a diminution of 934,192 l. from which, if the diminution with reſpect to the expence of Volunteers was ſubtracted, which amounted to 472,000 l. there would remain 462,192 l. as the total diminution of expences, in conſequence of the reductions to be made. He then proceeded to ſtate the total amount of our effective force at home and abroad, including the troops ſerving in India, and the 2d battalions. He ſhould take their number at the following periods: 1ſt of January, 1806, 240,953.—1ſt of May, 1806, 250,994.—Increaſe 10,041 l.—It appeared, therefore, that while our Army was increaſed by above 10,000 men, the expence of it would be diminiſhed by near half a million. Government might therefore take credit for having provided an army on much cheaper terms than their predeceſſors.—The next head was, the recruiting ſtaff contingencies for the ſupply of the Army. This had been eſtimated laſt year at 50,000 l. recruiting eſtabliſhments, 50,000 l. contingencies, and 25,000 l. for the recruiting eſtabliſhment in Ireland. The ſame ſum would be ſufficient for the preſent year, although ſomewhat a greater proportion ſhould be allowed for the recruiting eſtabliſhment in Ireland. The eſtimates for the Volunteers were as follows: For the laſt year, 1,600,000 l. For the preſent, 1,028,000 l.—Total of ſaving, 572,000l. —This ſum included 132,000 l. for cloathing, which would fall in after the preſent year. After a few general obſervations, he moved his firſt Reſolution, which was, "That 130,329 men ſhould be voted for the regular army of the United Kingdom, from the 24th June till the 24th December.

A long argument enſued, reſpecting the diſcontent among the Volunteers, and the comparative advantages of the preſent and the late military ſyſtems; in which Lord *Caſtlereagh*, General *Tarleton*, Mr. *Canning*, and Mr. *Percival*, repeated the opinions which they urged on previous occaſions; and Meſſrs. *Windham*, *Whitbread*, and *Fox*, ſpoke in favour of the projects propoſed; after which the Reſolutions were agreed to.

## INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Admiralty-office, July* 8. A Letter from Capt. Wiſe, of the Elk, to Adm. Dacres, announces the capture, off Cape Cruz, on the 12th May, of La Cubana Spaniſh row-boat privateer.—And another from Capt. Selby, of the Cerberus, ſtates the capture, on the 15th May, of L'Aimable Thereſa, of two howitzers and 18 men, having a cargo of wine and merchandize.

*Admiralty-office, July* 15. Copy of an Incloſure from Capt. Collier to Adm. Harvey.

*Minerva, off Cape Finiſterre, June* 23. Sir, The particular part of your orders having been accompliſhed, by my falling in with his Majeſty's ſhips Renown and Warrior, on the 21ſt inſt. I felt it my duty to direct my attention to the annoyance of the enemy's trade carried on along this coaſt to the ports of Ferrol and Vigo; and having reaſon to believe there were ſome lugger privateers in Finiſterre Bay, under the protection of the fort, I laſt night, it being calm, diſpatched two boats from his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, to ſcour the Bay.—From among the volunteers for this ſervice, it fell to the lot of Lieut. Mulcaſter, firſt lieutenant, accompanied by Lieut. Menzies of the Royal Marines, to command the cutter; the barge was directed by Lieut. O. Moore.—This forenoon I had the ſatisfaction to ſee the boats returning, accompanied by five Spaniſh luggers and chaſſe marees, as per margin*, moſtly laden with wine, bound to Ferrol and

* Angel de la Guarda, Johan Antonio Anemas, Santa Antonio Anemas, Noſtra Senora del Carmen, and Santa Chriſto Janemas.

Corunna,

Corunna. Lieut. Mulcaſter ſpeaks very handſomely of the ſupport he received from the officers and petty ſeamen and marines employed in this affair.—I feel I ſhould be deficient in my duty did I omit to ſtate the circumſtances attending the execution of this ſervice, ſo creditable to Lieut. Mulcaſter and his companions.—The firſt object was the fort, mounting eight braſs guns, of 24 and 12-pounders, which commanded the veſſels. This was carried in a moſt neat and maſterly manner, by the bayonet and pike, before the guard had either time to raiſe the draw-bridge, or diſcharge a 12-pounder, which had been brought to face the gate, (a fiſhing-boat having apprized them of the approach of our boats). Part of the Spaniſh guard laid down their arms, and are now on-board; the reſt eſcaped.—As the day began to dawn, and as the men were much haraſſed from a long row to the ſhore, and a fatiguing march over a heavy ſand, the party were obliged to confine themſelves to ſpiking the guns, and throwing ſome of them into the ſea, ere they took poſſeſſion of the veſſels.—The circumſtance from which I derive moſt pleaſure is, that this ſervice was executed without a man being hurt on either ſide, although the boats in their return, during a calm of near three hours, were expoſed to the fire of a two-gun battery from a hill to the Southward of the town.

I am, &c. G. R. Collier.

*Admiralty-office, July* 19. This Gazette contains a Diſpatch from Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, dated Barbadoes, June 3, incloſing Letters from Capt. Campbell, of the Cygnet, and Capt. Bluett, of the Waſp, which announce the re-capture of the Dominica ſloop, and the capture of L'Imperial ſchooner.

*Admiralty-office, July* 26. This Gazette contains a Letter from Capt. Coghlan, of Le Renard, to Adm. Ducres, announcing the capture, on the 28th of May, of the French brig Diligente, of 16 guns and 120 men, ſeven days from Point a Petre, with diſpatches.—There is likewiſe a Letter from Capt. Vanſittart, of La Fortunee, to the ſame admiral, ſtating the capture of a privateer from Guadaloupe, of ſeven guns and 50 men, five days from St. Jago de Cuba. The boats of La Fortunee had previouſly deſtroyed two Spaniſh felucca with proviſions, and captured a ſmall ſchooner.

*Admiralty-office, July* 29. The following was tranſmitted by Lord Keith.

*Blanche, Yarmouth Roads, July* 26.

My Lord, I have the honour to acquaint you of my return to Yarmouth Roads, having in company La Guerriere French frigate, commanded by Monſ. Hubert (of the Legion of Honour), whom I captured on the 19th inſt. in lat. 62 deg. N. off the Ferroe iſlands, after a ſharp conteſt of 45 minutes.—La Guerriere is of the largeſt claſs of frigates, mounting 50 guns, with a complement of 317 men, but theſe were ſoon ſadly reduced by our deſtructive fire, and the ſhip has alſo ſuffered very ſeverely, while the damages of the Blanche are confined to the top-maſt, rigging, and ſails.—It now becomes a pleaſing duty to beg you to recommend Lieut. H T. Davies to their Lordſhips' notice, and to ſpeak in terms of reſpect of his general good conduct, as alſo of Lieuts. Baſtin and Allan; of Mr. Robertſon, the maſter, and of Lieut. J. Campbell, of the marines.—The warrant-officers, midſhipmen, and ſhip's company, are likewiſe entitled to my warmeſt praiſe.

I am, &c. Thomas Lavie.

*Blanche.* Wounded. Lieut. Baſtin, not dangerouſly; T. Wilkinſon, J. Wilkins, marines, not dangerouſly; G. Morley, marine, dangerouſly.—*La Guerriere*, 20 killed. 30 wounded; 10 dangerouſly.

The following, addreſſed to Lord Collingwood, has been forwarded to the Admiralty in his Lordſhip's Letter of the 2d July.

*Pompee, at anchor off Scalia, May* 24.

My Lord, I arrived at Palermo in the Pompee on the 21ſt of laſt month, and took on me the command of the ſquadron your Lordſhip has done me the honour to place under my orders. I found things in the ſtate that may be well imagined, on the Government being diſplaced from its capital, with the loſs of one of the two kingdoms, and the diſperſion of the army aſſembled in Calabria. The judicious arrangement made by Capt. Sotheron of the ſhips under his orders, and the poſition of the Britiſh army under Sir J. Stuart at Meſſina, had, however, prevented farther miſchief.—I had the ſatisfaction of learning that Gaeta ſtill held out, although as yet without ſuccour, from a miſtaken idea, much too prevalent, that the progreſs of the French armies is irreſiſtible. It was my firſt care to ſee that the neceſſary ſupplies ſhould be ſafely conveyed to the Governor. I had the inexpreſſible ſatisfaction of conveying the moſt eſſential articles to Gaeta, and of communicating to his Serene Highneſs the Governor (on the Breach Battery, which he never quits), the aſſurance of farther ſupport to any extent within my power, for the maintenance of that important fortreſs, hitherto ſo long preſerved by his intrepidity and example. Things wore a new aſpect on the arrival of the ammunition; the redoubled fire of the enemy with red-hot ſhot into the Mole (being

(being anſwered with redoubled vigour) did not prevent the landing of every thing we had brought, together with four of the Excellent's lower-deck guns, to anſwer this galling fire, which bore directly on the landing place. A ſecond convoy, with the Intrepid, placed the garriſon beyond the immediate want of any thing eſſential; and the enemy, from advancing his neareſt approaches within 250 yards, was reduced to the defenſive, in a degree dreading one of thoſe ſorties which the Prince of Heſſe had already ſhewn him his garriſon was equal to, and which was become a much ſafer operation, now that the flanking fire of eight Neapolitan gun-boats I had brought with me in addition to four his Highneſs had already uſed ſucceſsfully, would cover it, even to the rear of the enemy's trenches. Arrangements were put in train for this purpoſe; and, according to a wiſe ſuggeſtion of his Serene Highneſs, meaſures were taken for the embarkation of a ſmall party from the garriſon to land in the rear of the enemy's batteries to the Northward. I confided the execution of the naval part of this arrangement to Capt. Richardſon, of H. M. S. Juno, putting the Neapolitan frigate and gun-boats under his orders. His Serene Highneſs, poſſeſſing the experience of European warfare and a moſt firm mind, having no occaſion for farther aid on the ſpot, I felt I could quit the garriſon without apprehenſion for its ſafety in ſuch hands, with the preſent means of defence, and that I could beſt co-operate with him by drawing ſome of the attacking force off for the defence of Naples. I accordingly proceeded thither with the line-of-battle ſhips named in the margin*. The enemy's apprehenſion of attack occaſioned them to convey ſome of the battering train from the trenches before Gaeta to Naples. The city was illuminated on account of Joſeph Buonaparte proclaiming himſelf King of the two Sicilies! The junction of the Eagle made us five ſail of the line, and it would have been eaſy for their fire to have interrupted this ceremony and ſhew of feſtivity: but I conſidered that the unfortunate inhabitants had evil enough on them; that the reſtoration of the capital to its lawful Sovereign and fugitive inhabitants would be no gratification, if it ſhould be found a heap of ruins, aſhes, and bones; and that as I had no force to land and keep order, in caſe of the French army retiring to the fortreſſes, I ſhould leave an opulent city a prey to the licentious part of the community, who would not fail to profit by the confuſion the flames would occaſion: not a gun was fired. But no ſuch conſideration operated on my mind to prevent me diſlodging the French garriſon from the Iſland of Capri, which from its ſituation, protecting the coaſting communication Southward, was a great object for the enemy to keep, and by ſo much one for me to wreſt from him. I accordingly ſummoned the French Commandant to ſurrender: on his non-acquieſcence, I directed Capt. Rowly, in H. M. S. Eagle, to cover the landing of marines and boats' crews, and cauſed an attack to be made under his orders. That brave officer placed his ſhip judiciouſly; nor did he open his fire till ſhe was ſecured, and his diſtance marked by the effect of muſquetry on his quarter-deck, where the firſt lieutenant, J. Crawley, fell wounded, and a ſeaman was killed; although Capt. Rowley regretted much the ſervices of that meritorious officer in ſuch a critical moment, he has ſince recovered. An hour's fire from both decks of the Eagle (between nine and ten o'clock), with that of two Neapolitan mortar-boats under an active officer, Lieut. Rivers, drove the enemy from the vineyards within their walls; the marines were landed, and gallantly led by Capt. Bunce; the ſeamen in like manner, under Lieut. Morrell of the Eagle; and Lieut. Redding of the Pompee, mounted the ſteps: for ſuch was their road, headed by the officers, neareſt to the narrow paſs by which alone they could aſcend.—Lieut. Carrol had thus an opportunity of particularly diſtinguiſhing himſelf. Capt. Stannus, commanding the Athenienne's marines, gallantly preſſing forward gained the heights, and the French Commandant fell by his hand; this event being known, the enemy beat a parley, a letter from the ſecond in command, claimed the terms offered, but being dated on the 12th, after midnight, ſome difficulty occurred, my limitation as to time being preciſe; but on the aſſurance that the drum beat before 12, the capitulation annexed was ſigned, and the garriſon allowed to march out and paſs over to Naples with every honour of war, after the interment of their former brave Commander with due reſpect. We thus became maſters of this important poſt. The enemy not having been allowed time to bring two pieces of heavy cannon, with their ammunition, to Capri, the boat containing them, together with a boat loaded with timber for the conſtruction of gun-boats at Caſtilamare, took refuge at Maſſa, on the main land oppoſite to the iſland, where the guard had hauled the whole upon the beach. I detached the two mortar-boats and a Gaeta privateer,

* Pompee, Excellent, Athenienne, Intrepid.

teer, under the orders of Lieuts. Faliverne and Rivera, to bring them off, ſending only Mr. Williams, midſhipman of the Pompée, from the ſquadron, on purpoſe to let the Neapolitans have the credit of the action, which they fairly obtained; for, after diſlodging the enemy from a ſtrong tower, they not only brought off the boats and two 35-pounders, but the powder (20 barrels) from the magazine of the tower, before the enemy aſſembled in force. The projected ſorties took place on the 13th and 15th in the morning, in a manner to reflect the higheſt credit on the part of the garriſon and naval force employed. The covering fire from the fleet was judiciouſly directed by Capts. Richardſon and Vicuna, whoſe conduct on this whole ſervice merits my warmeſt approbation. I incloſe Capt. Richardſon's two letters, as beſt detailing theſe affairs, and a liſt of the killed and wounded on the 13th.—On the 19th ult. the boats of the Pompée, under Lieut. Beaucroft, brought out a merchant-veſſel from Scalvitra, near Salerno, although protected by a heavy fire of muſquetry. That Officer and Mr. Sterling diſtinguiſhed themſelves much. The enemy are endeavouring to eſtabliſh a land carriage there to Naples. On the 22d, obtaining intelligence that the enemy had two 36-pounders in a ſmall veſſel on the beach at Scalia, I ſent the Pompée's boats in for them; but the French troops were too well poſted in the houſes of the town for them to ſucceed without the cover of the ſhip. I accordingly ſtood in with the Pompée; ſent a meſſage to the inhabitants to withdraw; which being done, a few of the Pompée's lower-deck guns cleared the town and neighbouring hills, while the launch, commanded by Lieut. Mouraylian, with Lieut. Oats, of the Marines, and Mr. Williams, drove the French, with their armed adherents, from the guns, and took poſſeſſion of the caſtle, and of them. Finding, on my landing, that the town was tenable againſt any force the enemy could bring againſt me from the neareſt garriſon in a given time, I took poſt with the marines; and, under cover of their poſition, by the extreme exertions of Lieut. Carrol, Mr. Ives, maſter, and the petty officers and boats' crews, the guns were conveyed to the Pompée, with 22 barrels of powder.

(Signed) W. SIDNEY SMITH.

[The Articles of Capitulation for Capri, ſtate that the troops are to march out with all the honours of war, and their arms, to be conveyed to Pozzuoli.]

*Killed and Wounded in taking Capri, May* 12. *Eagle*, Lieut. J. Crawley, firſt lieutenant, ſlightly wounded; 1 ſeaman and 1 marine killed; four ſeamen and ſix marines wounded.

[Then follows a Letter from Capt. Richardſon, of the Juno, announcing the capture of a battery of 4 guns, on the Point of Madona della Catterra, without any loſs on our ſide.—His ſubſequent Letter details the particulars of the ſortie from Gaeta, in which the Britiſh and Neapolitans took the Serapo Battery, ſpiked the guns, and made ſome priſoners, with upwards of 100 muſkets. The boats had two men killed, and five wounded.]

This Gazette likewiſe contains a Letter from Capt. Fellowes, of the Apollo, ſtating the capture of a French brig of ſix 24-pounders, in the Gulph of Tarento;—and another from Capt. Brown, of the Morne Fortunée, to Adm. Cochrane, mentioning the capture of the Hope French privateer, off Martinique.—Alſo a Notification that the port of Venice is blockaded.

## ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

### FRANCE.

The important event of the SIGNING OF A TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA took place on the 20th ult. —The Plenipotentiaries, on this occaſion, were, General Clarke for France, and M. D'Oubril for Ruſſia. The fact is *officially* announced in a Circular Letter from the Miniſter of the French Marine to the different ports. The terms are not yet made public.

*Paris, Aug.* 6.—The Engliſh Ambaſſador Lord Lauderdale, accompanied by two Secretaries, and a Meſſenger, arrived on the 3d inſt. at Calais, and yeſterday in this Capital.

An Imperial Decree, dated the 2d of this month, ordains a levy of 50,000 conſcripts, taken from the 80,000 authorized to be placed in a ſtate of activity by the Decree of the 9d Vendemiaire, year 14. They will be divided among the different corps of the army. The 30,000 Conſcripts remaining from the 80,000, will form the reſerve of the year 1806.

General Junot has been recently appointed Governor of Paris by the Emperor Napoleon.

Buonaparte lately ordered an aſſembly of the principal French Jews in the Empire, who were ſummoned accordingly by M. Mole, one of their Elders. He ſtated that his Majeſty had appointed Commiſſioners to treat with them reſpecting the bad

bad conduct of many of their members with respect to their religion.—"The laws," says he, "which have been imposed upon persons of your religion have been different all over the world; they have been too often dictated by the exigency of the moment. But, as there is no example in the Christian Annals of any Assembly like this, so you, for the first time, are to be impartially judged, and your fate decided by a *Christian Prince*. It is his Majesty's wish that you should become French; it is your duty to accept this title, and to consider that you, in fact, renounce it, whenever you shew yourselves unworthy of it."——The following questions, proposed by his Majesty, were then read by the Secretary of the Meeting; and a time appointed for receiving the answers:—"1. Is the Jew permitted to marry more than one wife?—2. Is divorce permitted by the Jewish religion?—3. Can a Jewess intermarry with a Christian, or a Christian female with a Jew; or does the law prescribe that Jews alone should intermarry?—4. Are the French in the eyes of the Jews brothers or aliens?—5. What in all cases are the connections which their law permits them to maintain with the French who are not of their religion?—6. Do the Jews who were born in France, and have been treated as French Citizens by the laws, consider France as their native country? Are they bound to defend it? Are they under any obligation to obey the laws, and to follow all the regulations of the Civil Code?—7. Who are they who are called Rabbins?—8. What Civil Jurisdiction do the Rabbins exercise among the Jews? What power of punishment do they possess?—9. Are the mode of chusing the Rabbins, and the system of punishment, regulated by the Jewish Laws; or are they only rendered sacred by custom?—10. Were the Jews forbidden by their laws to take usury of their brethren? Are they permitted or forbidden to do this of strangers?—11. Are those things proclaimed which are forbidden to the Jews by their laws?"

The Jewish Assembly at Paris has answered three of the questions proposed to it, respecting Jewish marriages, as follows: that the Jewish law, in the strictest sense, permits polygamy, divorce, and mixed marriages, but that these are limited by practice and usage. To the question which relates to the duties of French citizens, the Assembly is said to have answered in the fullest manner.

*(From the Moniteur of August 13.)*

"We esteem ourselves fortunate in having obtained the information necessary to put the publick on their guard against the rumours which are at present in circulation, and which we are authorised to communicate. All the difficulties which existed in Germany have been removed. Austria has acknowledged the Confederation of the Rhine; and the title of Emperor of Austria confers upon this House a title equal to those of other Imperial Houses. Prussia has acknowledged the Confederation of the Rhine, as well as the late arrangements in Germany.—The King of Prussia has appointed M. De Humboldt his Minister Plenipotentiary to Naples. He has also appointed Ministers to the King of Holland, and to the Grand Duke of Cleves and Berg.—The Emperor of Austria has also acknowledged the King of the Two Sicilies. The orders are preparing for the Staff for the return of the Grand Army; and the Fêtes, on account of the Peace, will take place at the end of September, as we before mentioned.

"The affairs of the Continent are in that state of arrangement at present, that it may look to permanent tranquillity. Gold and corruption would be sown in vain: there is not a Prince who would be willing to sell the blood of his subjects.—The ratifications of the Treaty of Peace with Russia will be exchanged at St. Petersburg on the 15th instant, and all the information which has been lately received from that great Capital furnishes fresh proofs of the pacific disposition of the Emperor Alexander, and of his desire to contribute to the general Peace.

"In England, the people appear to wish for peace. Mr. Fox, and a great number of Members of the Council, among whom are Lords Erskine, H. Petty, Howick, Moira, and Mr. Sheridan, seem to be of the same inclination. *The negotiations, begun in the month of March, were almost mature; Peace itself, according to report, was on the point of being signed. But the severe indisposition of Mr. Fox, and his absence from Council, have rendered every thing uncertain, and have re-plunged these important interests in the labyrinth of diplomatic chicane, in abstractions, and casuistry.* Mr. Fox appears to labour under a complicated disorder. The latest intelligence from London mentions that he has undergone several operations, which have placed his life out of danger, but which will oblige him to remain quiet for some time."

## SPAIN.

Letters from Lisbon mention the singular circumstance, that Buonaparte had required of the King of Spain that he should consent to the incorporation of four of his provinces with the kingdom of France, viz. Catalonia, Aragon, Navarre, and Biscay; thereby making the river Ebro the boundary between France and Spain, instead of the Pyrenees. The Court of Madrid is said to have made strong remonstrances

monſtrances againſt ſuch pretenſions; but, in conſequence of them, Government Paper had ſunk at Cadiz 50 *per cent.* diſcount.

The report of Buonaparte having meditated certain acquiſitions in the North of Spain, receives conſiderable ſtrength from an admiſſion in one of the Paris Papers, that French troops had been on their march to the Pyrenees. The principal advantage of this arrangement would be, to put France in poſſeſſion of the harbours of Ferrol and Corunna, and the immenſe line of coaſt from Breſt to Cape Finiſterre.

ITALY.

Gaeta has at laſt ſurrendered, but not till the garriſon had ſuſtained a vigorous attack from the new batteries, which laſted from the 6th till the 17th, when two breaches had been made, and the town almoſt entirely deſtroyed. The brave Prince of Heſſe, who was ſeverely wounded, retired on board an Engliſh frigate.

The following are the ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION, demanded by the GARRISON OF GAETA, after a ſiege of five months, and after two breaches were made.

Article 1. The ſervice of the Catholic Religion ſhall be reſpected and preſerved. —2. All the Garriſon ſhall be permitted to embark with their arms, baggage, proviſions, and the whole train of field-pieces in the place.—Anſ. In conſequence of the brave defence made by the Garriſon, they are permitted to embark with their arms and proviſions; it being underſtood, that the troops which compoſe it ſhall not carry arms, nor ſerve againſt France and her Allies, during one year and a day, either upon the Continent, or in the Iſlands. Eight pieces of field cannon are granted to the Garriſon; the reſt of the field artillery, that of the fortreſs, and all the magazines, as well the ammunition as victuals, and other military effects, ſhall be faithfully delivered up to the French army. Proviſions for 10 days ſhall be granted to the garriſon.——3. All the wounded and ſick who remain in the place, ſhall enjoy all the rights of hoſpitality, and ſhall be treated every one according to his rank. ——4. All perſons employed under the Crown ſhall be reſpected in their perſons and properties. No individual who may wiſh to leave the place, and to change his country, ſhall be prevented.

[The remainder of the Capitulation relates to the manner and time of the taking poſſeſſion by the French. The Treaty is ſigned by Lieut.-col. L. Burdet and Capt. G. Barone, on the part of the Garriſon; and by Gen. Maſſena for the French. It is dated July 18, at 11 at night.]

The garriſon of Gaeta was deprived of the energy of the brave Governor at a very early period of the ſiege. The Prince of Heſſe Philipſthal was wounded on the 11th July, the fifth day of the ſiege. His wound was conſidered as very dangerous. —The breach made in the counterſcarp of the citadel of Gaeta, before the garriſon conſented to ſurrender, was, it appears, capable of admitting 10 men a-breaſt. The fortreſs is at preſent commanded by the French General Lacour.

During the few days of the bombardment, upwards of 800,000 lbs. of powder were expended.

An Article from Amſterdam ſtates, that King Ferdinand, by a ſtipulation in the treaty between France and Ruſſia, is to receive as an indemnification for Naples, the Baleario Iſlands, viz. Minorca, Majorca, and Yvica.

Italy, it is confidently ſtated, is to be divided into two kingdoms; one to be called the Southern, the other the Northern. The capital of the former will be at Rome, and that of the latter Milan. The late march of ſeveral diviſions of French troops towards Italy is ſuppoſed to be connected with this object.

The two Kings of Italy will, it is ſaid, aſſume the titles of Kings of Eaſtern and Weſtern Italy.

The Pope has, it is ſaid, been compelled to join the Princes in the Gallic League, and receives, in conſequence, a full guarantee of his dominions from Napoleon, beſides ſome territorial acquiſitions. His Holineſs, however, was ſo ill about the middle of laſt month, that his diſſolution was daily expected; an event which, there was no doubt, would make the Eccleſiaſtical Dominions an appendage to France.

The Jeſuits have been expelled from Naples, and are retiring to Ruſſia. Their property is to be formed into a fund for the ſupport of the ſchools.

As ſome waggons loaded with gun-powder were lately proceeding from Caſtellamare to Naples, one of the barrels permitted the powder to eſcape, and a ſpark emitted from the wheels, or the horſes ſhoes, ſet fire to it, and was in an inſtant communicated to that in the waggons, which, with their conductors, and ſeveral neighbouring buildings, were blown into the air. Seventy perſons were buried under the ruins.

*Naples, Aug.* 21. Extraordinary neceſſities ſometimes call for the employment of meaſures that are extraordinary, *but always founded on juſtice and good faith.* Exiſting circumſtances have forced his Majeſty to have recourſe to a loan of 1,200,000 ducats, at 5 *per cent.* intereſt, mortgaged on property of the Jeſuits to the amount of a million and a half. The lenders will receive from the Miniſter of Finance

Finance notes which may be employed in the acquiſition of the above-mentioned property, and which ſhall be received as caſh. Thoſe who do not employ them in the acquiſition of that property, will be repaid in the month of Auguſt, 1807.

## GERMANY.

*Ratiſbon, Aug.* 1. This day M. Bacher remitted a Note to the Diet, by order of the Emperor Napoleon, of which the following is the ſubſtance: "Their Majeſties the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, the Sovereign Princes of Ratiſbon, Baden, Heſſe Darmſtadt, Naſſau, and the other principal Princes of the South and Weſt of Germany, have taken the reſolution to form among themſelves a Confederation, which places them in ſafety from all the uncertainties of the future; and they have ceaſed to be States of the Empire. The ſituation in which the treaty of Preſburg placed directly the Courts allied to France, and indirectly the Princes whom they ſurround, and who are their neighbours, being incompatible with the condition of a State of the Empire, it became neceſſary for thoſe Courts, and for the Princes, to arrange, on a new plan, the ſyſtem of their relations, and to cauſe to diſappear an inconſiſtency which would have been a permanent ſource of agitation, and of danger.—On her ſide, France, ſo eſſentially intereſted in maintaining the peace of the South of Germany, and who could not doubt, that the moment when ſhe ſhould have cauſed her troops to repaſs the Rhine, diſcord, an inevitable conſequence of relations contradictory or uncertain, ill defined and ill underſtood, would have expoſed to new danger the repoſe of nations, and again, perhaps, lighted up a war upon the Continent; bound, beſides, to promote the welfare of her allies, and to enable them to enjoy all the advantages which the Treaty of Preſburg ſecured to them, and which ſhe had guaranteed, France could only ſee, in the Confederation which they have formed, a natural conſequence and neceſſary completion of that Treaty."

The Note then attributes the neceſſity of this change to the gradual alterations in grandeur and ſtrength among the Members of the Confederation, till the tie became only a cauſe of diſcord.—"One Electorate," it continues, "has been ſuppreſſed, by the union of Hanover with Pruſſia; a Northern Power has incorporated with his other States one of the provinces of the Empire; the Treaty of Preſburg has aſſigned to the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and the Elector of Baden, the plenitude of Sovereignty; a prerogative which the other Electors would claim, and be entitled to claim, but which could accord neither with the ſpirit nor the letter of the Conſtitution of the Empire. The Emperor and King is therefore obliged to declare, that he acknowledges no longer the exiſtence of the Germanic Conſtitution; at the ſame time, nevertheleſs, recognizing the entire and abſolute ſovereignty of every one of the Princes of whoſe States Germany at this day conſiſts, and preſerving with them the ſame relations as with the other independent Powers of Europe. He has accepted the title of Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine. He has done ſo only from pacific views, and that his mediation, conſtantly interpoſed between the weak and the ſtrong, may prevent every kind of diſſention and diſorder."

After ſome remarks on the motives of Napoleon for this arrangement, and which are ſaid to be the wiſh to promote the deareſt intereſts of his people and his neighbours, the Note thus concludes: "His Majeſty has declared, that he would never extend the boundaries of France beyond the Rhine—he has been faithful to his promiſe. At preſent, *his only deſire is to be able to employ the means which Providence has entruſted to him, for the purpoſe of aſſerting the liberty of the ſeas, of reſtoring to commerce its liberty, and ſecuring the repoſe and happineſs of the world.*—Ratiſbon, Aug. 1, 1806.

(Signed) BACHER."

The Kings of Bavaria and of Wirtemberg, the Electors Arch Chancellor and of Baden, the Landgrave of Heſſe, the Prince of Hohenzollern, the Prince of Salm Kyrbourg, and the Prince of Yſembourg, have this day ſent a Declaration to the Diet, in which they renounce the Germanic union, and announce their reſolution to form among themſelves a new Confederation, under the guarantee of the Emperor of the French.

The new German TREATY OF CONFEDERATION conſiſts of 40 Articles. The contracting parties are, the Emperor of the French, on the one part; and the Kings of Bavaria and of Wirtemberg, the Elector Arch Chancellor, and the Elector of Baden, the Duke of Berg, the Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, the Princes of Naſſau Weilberg, and Uſingen; of Hohenzollern Hochingen, and Seigmaringen; of Salm Salm, and Salm Kyrburg; of Iſenburg, Berſtein, and Litchtenſtein; the Duke of Ahremburg, and the Count of Leyen. They renounce all titles and authorities dependent upon the old Conſtitution of the Empire, and for ever ſeparate themſelves from the German Political Body; they are to be independent of any foreign Powers, and are not to enter into any kind of ſervice, except with the States of the Confederation. No Member ſhall alienate his Sovereignty, either in whole, or in part, except in favour of a Confederate.—All diſputes which may

deration,

ariſe between the Members of the Confederation, ſhall be decided in the Aſſembly of the League at Frankfort.—The Prince Primate ſhall be Preſident in the College of Kings, and the Duke of Naſſau in that of Princes.—Within a month after the Declaration has been made at Ratiſbon, the Prince Primate of the Confederation ſhall draw up a Conſtitutional Statute, which ſhall determine the time when the Aſſembly ſhall be convoked, and the objects and form of its deliberation.—The Emperor Napoleon is declared Protector of the Alliance; and, in quality of Protector, whenever the Prince Primate dies, he ſhall appoint his ſucceſſor.—The Articles 12 to 23, ſtipulate the different ceſſions and acquiſitions of the Confederates. Thus Naſſau cedes to Berg the town of Deutz and its territory. Bavaria acquires the Imperial city of Nuremberg and its territory; and the Prince Primate the Imperial city of Frankfort.—The Members of the Confederation ſubject to their Sovereignty all the Princes, Counts, and Lords, within the circle of the allied territory. Then follows a detail of the diviſion by which ſeveral of the more conſiderable Principalities are divided among two, three, or more new Sovereigns; as for example, the territories of Hohenlohe between Bavaria and Wirtemberg; thoſe of Taxis among three, and thoſe of Furſtenberg among four different Sovereigns. The contingents of the ſeveral allied Powers are as follows: France, 200,000 men; Bavaria, 30,000; Wirtemberg, 12,000; Baden, 8,000; Berg, 5,000; Darmſtadt, 4,000; Naſſau, Hohenzollern, and others, 4,000. The contracting parties will admit other German Princes and States into the alliance when it ſhall be found ſuitable to the common intereſt.

In the official Paris paper, the *Moniteur*, of the 14th, was the following moſt important and affecting State Paper, containing no leſs than the formal abdication of Francis II. of the high and important office of *Emperor of Germany*; and by which all the ties that have hitherto attached the States of Germany to the Imperial Juriſdiction and Supremacy, are for ever diſſolved! Francis was the eighteenth of his family who had worn the Imperial Diadem of Germany.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE HIGH OFFICE OF EMPEROR OF GERMANY, BY FRANCIS, EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

*Vienna, Auguſt 7.*

"We, Francis the Second, &c.

"Since the Peace of Preſburgh, all our attention and all our care have been employed to fulfil with ſcrupulous fidelity all the engagements contracted by that Treaty, to preſerve to our ſubjects the happineſs of Peace, to conſolidate every where the amicable relations happily re-eſtabliſhed, waiting to diſcover whether the changes cauſed by the peace would permit us to perform our important duties, as Chief of the Germanic Empire, conformably to the capitulation of election.

"The conſequences, however, which enſued from ſome articles of the Treaty of Preſburgh, immediately after its publication, and which ſtill exiſt, and thoſe events generally known which have ſince taken place in the Germanic Empire, have convinced us that it will be impoſſible, under theſe circumſtances, to continue the obligations contracted by the capitulation of election; and even if, in reflecting on theſe political relations, it were poſſible to imagine a change of affairs, the Convention of the 12th of July, ſigned at Paris, and ratified by the Contracting Parties, relative to an entire ſeparation of ſeveral conſiderable States of the Empire, and their peculiar confideration, has entirely deſtroyed every ſuch hope.

"Being thus convinced of the impoſſibility of being any longer enabled to fulfil the duties of our Imperial functions, we owe it to our principles and to our duty to renounce a Crown, which was only valuable in our eyes whilſt we were able to enjoy the confidence of the Electors, Princes, and other States of the Germanic Empire, and to perform the duties which were impoſed upon us. We declare, therefore, by theſe Preſents, that we, conſidering as diſſolved the ties which have hitherto attached us to the States of the Germanic Empire; that we, conſidering as extinguiſhed by the confederation of the States of the Rhine, the charge in chief of the Empire; and that we, conſidering ourſelves thus acquitted of all our duties towards the Germanic Empire, do reſign the Imperial Crown and the Imperial Government. We abſolve, at the ſame time, the Electors, Princes, and States, and all that belong to the Empire, particularly the Members of the Supreme Tribunal, and other Magiſtrates of the Empire, from thoſe duties by which they were united to us as the legal Chief of the Empire, according to the Conſtitution.

"We alſo abſolve all our German Provinces and States of the Empire from their reciprocal duties towards the Germanic Empire; and we deſire, in incorporating them with our Auſtrian States as Emperor of Auſtria, and in preſerving them in thoſe amicable relations ſubſiſting with the neighbouring Powers and States, that they ſhould attain that height of proſperity and happineſs, which is the end of all our deſires, and the object of our deareſt wiſhes.

"Done at our Reſidence, under our Imperial ſeal. FRANCIS.

"Vienna, the 6th of Auguſt, 1806."

[The

[The above Paper is followed by an ADDRESS; in which the Emperor expresses his hope that the persons hitherto employed in the general service will be continued in their situations; and adds, that his Majesty will preserve the appointments to those who have hitherto drawn their salaries from the Imperial Chamber.]

By letters from Frankfort, we learn, that great preparations are making there, in the Cathedral, for festivities, at the City's expence. Napoleon was expected there, with the rest of the Kings of the Rhenish Confederation, in the beginning, or by the end of next month, after the termination of the great military festivals at Paris. All Frankfort was to be illuminated.—The Prince Primate will constantly reside there, in the palace of the Prince of Taxis.

Accounts from Ratisbon state, that the late Elector Arch-Chancellor has notified in the public papers his having joined the Rhenish Confederation as Prince Primate, and consequently ceased to be Elector Arch-Chancellor of the German Empire. His title is to be—*Most Serene* Prince Primate; *Most Gracious Lord and Master*; and *Your Highness*. As France considers the German Diet, which has been assembled since 1654, as dissolved, the Act of Confederation has not been submitted to the remaining Members.

The Princes of Germany who have not accepted of the benefit of the new league are placed in a state of pitiable degradation.—They can neither strike a few copper coins, maintain a few soldiers for the purpose of preserving their police, nor appoint magistrates for the administration of justice.

A new *Concordat* is to be published, which will affect nearly the total overthrow of the religious system in Germany, by abolishing all the monastic institutions and festivals, and substituting a religion convenient to all persuasions.—There is to be a reduction of Saints' days; the abolition of controversial sermons; general permission to eat flesh; a total abolition of celibacy and pilgrimages; the removal of various obstacles to the union of Protestants; and the legalization of all their marriages. All Ecclesiastics, Archbishops, and Bishops, to be subject to the oath of allegiance to their lawful Sovereigns, and to sign an acknowledgment of the invalidity of all mandates, &c. not sanctioned by the Sovereign.

The French armies have begun to seize all the new cessions made to the Princes of the Confederation, and the Margraviate of Bareuth is totally surrounded by French troops.

Letters from Vienna state, that a large body of French troops took possession of Grandiska on the 23d ult.; in consequence of which, a great quantity of artillery and ammunition was immediately sent to Hungary, to supply the different fortresses of that kingdom with the means of defence.

The affairs of Germany are still very precarious; and the French, instead of retiring, are concentrating their forces.

Buonaparte is said to have demanded fifty millions of livres from the Elector of Saxony, which have been refused.

On the frontiers of Saxony, the French receive great reinforcements, to the alarm of the Elector of Saxony, as well as the Court of Berlin.

The Officers of the French troops which broke up from the Banks of the Maine, every where purchased maps of Saxony, and of the neighbouring Eastern countries. In the Innviertel, and in Saltzburgh, strong divisions of Austrian troops are marching to one point.

The general report is, that Saxony will undergo, like other Westphalian districts, and parts of Germany, more political revolutions.

Several Councils of State have lately been held at Vienna; and it has been remarked, that no Members were admitted who were suspected of having any partiality towards the French. One of these consultations, at which the Emperor presided, lasted five hours.

Buonaparte's Minister at Hamburgh has compelled the Senate to prohibit the introduction or translation of 66 English works; among which are the Anti-Jacobin Review, and all the books describing the history of Napoleon's family.

The town of Uddewala, about 50 miles from Gottenburgh, was on the 29th ult. entirely consumed by fire, together with the arsenal, iron-works, &c. so that not a house remains. Upwards of 4000 inhabitants have by this calamity been rendered destitute of shelter; and by the destruction of more than 15,000 dozen of deals, they have been deprived of the means of erecting even temporary habitations.

## PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has published a Declaration, dated the 24th of June, relative to his occupation of Hanover. It is addressed to the Hanoverian Deputies; and after justifying the alterations intended to be made in the Constitution of certain Abbeys and Domains, he says:—"Neither ambition, nor the lust of territory, but solely a conviction, founded on experience, that the incorporation of the Hanoverian States with the Prussian Monarchy is obviously necessary for the welfare and security of both, have determined me to this union, and to the sacrifices connected with it. *The past has taught you* that

*that England cannot protect you, and that you can be protected by Pruſſia alone.* Pruſſia has now taken upon herſelf this protection, from which you have to expect greater ſecurity of perſons and of property, as well as the abolition of all oppreſſive abuſes which the diſtance of your rulers has produced."

SWEDEN.

The differences between Sweden and Pruſſia are likely ſoon to be ſettled. The exchange of couriers between Berlin and Greifswald is very briſk.

The King of Sweden opened the Diet of Pomerania on the 7th inſt. with great ſolemnity, and with the following ſpeech:

"It is with the moſt agreeable feelings that I ſee you aſſembled before my throne, to confirm with you the bond of that ſacred union, founded upon the neceſſities of my German Eſtates, and which promiſes peace and content to yours and to my poſterity. Your welfare was the only object I had in view, when I formed the reſolution of giving you the ſame Conſtitution with the reſt of my kingdom; and by that means, to unite you cloſer with the remainder of my faithful ſubjects.

"I now declare to you, that your welfare is the only object I have in view; and therefore I ſhall make no farther mention of thoſe events which preceded a change ſo neceſſary in the Conſtitution, as this might awaken the recollections of thoſe ſcenes which, at this time, ſhould be carefully conſigned to oblivion.

"I think it neceſſary alſo to declare upon this ſolemn occaſion, that this change of the Conſtitution will by no means ſeparate my faithful ſubjects from their connection with the Holy Roman Empire. No, far be it from me at this juncture to exhibit any ſuch example!

"You are to confirm the union which connects you and myſelf ſo cloſely together, after the manner of your forefathers.

"Good Sirs, Knights, and Gentlemen, let the example of the virtue, honour, love, fidelity, and courage of your predeceſſors, at all times, continue to operate upon your fellow-citizens, together with your eſtimable veneration for your King and Country. You will thus moſt worthily acquit yourſelves of your duties as Knights and Gentlemen.

"You good men of the venerable Prieſthood, your important calling obliges you to the practice of every virtue, which is inſeparable from loyal ſubjects and citizens. I have only to expreſs the wiſh, that your pure zeal, and the indefatigable exertions in your vocation to diffuſe the benevolent light of true Chriſtianity, may diſſipate falſe principles of every kind, which are ſometimes the offspring of ignorance and profaneneſs.

"Good and laudable Citizens—You poſſeſs riches and power; apply them to the public good. May integrity, uſeful inſtitutions, frugal œconomy, and moderate profits, be the fruit of thoſe advantages which belong to your rank in life.

"You good men of the order of the Peaſantry—Let the fear of God, induſtry, activity, and your antient good faith, be at all times the moſt certain pledges for that diſtinguiſhed eſteem which belongs to your rank, by whoſe labours all the reſt are ſupported. Equal your Swediſh fellow-citizens in that unalterable fidelity and devotion, which they have ever ſhewn for their Sovereigns.

"This is all that I require of you. And if you anſwer my expectations, you will fulfil thoſe duties in the beſt manner which you owe to me and your country, as well as the oath which I now tender you to take conſiſtently with the laws of Sweden.

"Of this oath, however, it becomes me to give you the example; and I now pledge my Royal aſſurance before the King of Kings—and which oath ſhall at this time be adminiſtered to me in your mother tongue,

"To reign happily over a people who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves ſo worthily in the fear of God, their fidelity to their King, and unity among themſelves. I have only to wiſh you the grace and bleſſing of the Almighty; and I aſſure each and every one of you of my Royal favour and conſideration."

## PARTICULARS OF THE LATE VIOLENT STORMS.

*July* 24. As James Dixon, a letter-carrier of the town of *Windſor*, was delivering his letters, he was ſtruck blind with the lightning.—Two horſes, the property of G. Porter, eſq. of *Weald*, were killed by the lightning. The ſervant that attended them was found by their ſide, apparently lifeleſs; he ſeemed to recover during the night, but died next morning.

*July* 29. Two fire-balls were obſerved to fall nearly at the ſame time; one in Etton field, near *Peterborough*, the other near to *Woodcroft*, happily without doing any injury.—A fire-ball entered the chimney of a houſe in Biſbrook, near *Uppingham*, and went out at the door; there were ſeveral children in the room, but happily no lives were loſt.

*Kilkenny, July* 29. "I have indeed abundant cauſe of thankfulneſs that I am permitted once more to write to you, as my preſervation, in common with the in-

inhabitants of this city, has been truly providential. Yeſterday, about 2 o'clock, the moſt tremendous thunder-ſtorm I ever heard, began here, and continued with increaſing fury till near four. The whole atmoſphere ſeemed on fire, the lightning quite vivid and forked, threatening univerſal deſtruction, and inſtantly ſucceeded by ſuch thunder as ſeemed to be deſtined for the deſolation of the entire City. Torrents of rain fell almoſt during the whole time; and, occaſionally, dreadful hail, in ſize about a pigeon's egg. One young woman was killed; I ſaw her this morning—the hair on the front of her head completely burned—the gable of the houſe where ſhe was, ſplit, and the glaſs in the window broken. In another houſe a man was ſtruck quite ſenſeleſs, and the electric fluid paſſed along the entire direction of the bell, and conſumed it to aſhes, leaving a mark ſimilar to that which appears after the exploſion of gunpowder. On the roof of a third, it tore away about three yards of the ſlating, and killed a bird on the top. I could not conceive any thing on this earth more awful or terrific. The conſternation was univerſal."

*Aug.* 2. At 11 A. M. there was an awful thunder-ſtorm in *Eaſt Lothian*. The morning was fine, but between 10 and 11 the ſky became dark and ſtormy, and ſoon burſt into loud peals of thunder, preceded by flaſhes of lightning uncommonly vivid. The lightning broke upon the manſe of *Gladſmuir*, and ſtruck dead a female ſervant. The manſe was for ſome time filled with ſmoke and ſulphur, but no other damage happened to it, than the falling of ſome ſlates from the roof.

In the North of *Scotland*, large tracts of land ſtill remain under water. In the pariſh of *Urquhart*, about 18 miles from Inverneſs, a bridge was carried off by the current, and three men who were on it at the time periſhed.

*Aug.* 9. On Buſhy Heath, near *Rickmanſworth*, ſeveral men and women were employed in the making of bricks. When the ſtorm came on, one of the women, to appeaſe the crying of her infant child, placed it on her breaſt, and ran towards her cottage, which ſhe had nearly reached, when the lightning ſtruck her in a terrible manner; it burnt her body to a cinder, and tore her limbs from their places; one of her legs was found 20 yards from her body; but the child remained unhurt. The lightning next ſet fire to her thatched cottage, in which were her four other children, one of whom was killed, and another ſo dreadfully ſcorched that its life was deſpaired of, though hopes are now entertained of its recovery. The cottage, and the whole of the poor man's furniture, were entirely conſumed.—The ſtorm at *Newcaſtle* was extremely awful. A violent ſquall of wind aroſe from the S. W. which ſunk a pleaſure-boat belonging to a gentleman in South Queenſferry, then near the iſland of Inchcolm. The owner of the boat, his ſervant, a ſkipper, and two tradeſmen, all reſiding in Queenſferry, unfortunately periſhed.

*Carliſle*, *Aug.* 9. This afternoon came on a moſt dreadful ſtorm. It commenced about 4 in the afternoon, and continued till near 8, at which time it was as dark as it uſed to be at 9. The lightning was amazingly vivid, and appeared one continued flaſh; the thunder, too, was tremendous. A large barn at *Linſtock* (farmed by John Lennox), two miles from this city, was ſtruck by a fire-ball. The barn contained 80 cart-loads of hay, valued at 250*l*. As 5 or 6 people were employed in the cellar of the New Brewery here, a thunder-bolt penetrated into it, and ſtruck all to the ground. The eldeſt ſon of Mr. Roſs was ſeverely injured, but there are hopes of his recovery. At *Coldbeck* the ſtorm was equally ſevere. A cow, the property of the High Sheriff, was killed by the electric fluid.

*Auguſt* 19. The thunder-ſtorm of this day has done infinite damage in various parts of the country. At Northfield End, near *Henley*, a fire-ball entered the chimney, and paſſed through the windows, after greatly injuring the houſe.—Two men and a boy, who were dreſſing wheat in a barn, at Harrington Tiger, near *Huntingdon*, were ſtruck dead by the lightning, and the barn burnt; as were a fat cow and three ſheep, belonging to Mr. Handley, of *Deeping Fen*.—In Haddon Lordſhip, two beaſts the property of Mr. Dean, and a horſe near *Cambridge*, periſhed.—A fire-ball entered the Workhouſe at *Godmancheſter*, but paſſed out at the front door, without doing any injury. It afterwards entered the hut of a poor man oppoſite, M. Budge, who was killed while ſitting in a chair; after which it exploded.—Three fat bullocks grazing in a field, and belonging to Mr. T. Sadler, of *St. Oſyth*, were deſtroyed by the lightning.—A barn in the poſſeſſion of Mr. B. Wiggins, of Haggeley, near *Maldon*, was conſumed, together with the contents, part of the corn of this year's growth.—Many other particulars are now before us, which ſhall be digeſted in our next.

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COUNTRY NEWS.

*Aug.* 4. This day was cut, in the garden belonging to Thomas Taylor, of *Norton*, near Stockton, co. Durham, a melon, which meaſured, in circumference over its two ends, 80 inches, and betwixt them,

them, in a direction perpendicular to its axis, 28 inches; weight, 16 lbs. 0½ oz. It is thought to be the largeſt ever grown in this part, or perhaps in England.

*Aug.* 6. A party of boats at *Weymouth* went on a ſailing match; when one, the May Flower, with five hands, upſet, and immediately went down; they were all ſaved except one of the name of Strickland, a ſhoemaker, who ſunk with the boat.

*Aug.* 7. A Grand Conference of the Methodiſts cloſed at *York* on Saturday laſt. The increaſe of the Society this year amounts to near 9000. *Seventeen* Preachers have been admitted into full connection, and near *forty* more *on trial*. Fifty additional chapels have been erected in the courſe of the year. At the above Conference the Rev. Adam Clarke ſat as Preſident, and Dr. Thomas Coke as Secretary. Upwards of 20,000 members were preſent on the occaſion.

*Aug.* 14. This day a fire broke out at *Pill*, owing to the obſtinacy of a gentleman's ſervant, in ſetting fire to the thatch taken off ſome old buildings; which communicating to the adjoining houſes, three were burnt to the ground. Three poor families have been deprived of a home.

*Aug.* 10. This evening, about ſeven, as Mr. Nettlefield, ſtockbroker, with a female relation, was driving his gig towards *Maidenhead*, the horſe took fright, and, running on a bank, the lady was thrown out, and killed on the ſpot.

Three children, amuſing themſelves a few days ago in a ſandhole, at Bank Top, *Manchester*, a part of the rock above them gave way, and killed them all on the ſpot.

## Domeſtic Occurrences.

*Thurſday, Auguſt* 7.

About one o'clock this morning the ſugar-houſe of Mrs. A. Moleſworth, in Union-ſtreet, Shadwell, was diſcovered to be on fire. In two hours the interior of the ſugar-houſe was entirely conſumed: the dwelling-houſe eſcaped with little damage. The premiſes, we hear, were inſured for 7500*l.*

This day, at 12 o'clock, the operation of tapping was performed by Mr. Cline on Mr. Secretary Fox, and upwards of 16 quarts of water were removed. The operation was performed in the preſence of Dr. Pitcairn, Dr. Vaughan, Dr. Moſeley, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Tegart, and Mr. Cline junior; and we are happy to learn, that the Right Honourable Gentleman's health has been gradually improving ever ſince that period.

The ſame day, James Brantſcomb, eſq. was choſen ſheriff of London; and has accepted the office, together with Jonathan Miles, eſq.

*Friday, Auguſt* 8.

This evening, on finiſhing a houſe in Brick-lane, Spitalfields, the bricklayers went on the moſt elevated part of the building to drink a gallon of beer, with three huzzas. In their hilarity, four perſons fell to the ground; one was killed on the ſpot, and the others were taken to the London Hoſpital; one of whom is ſince dead; and the other two not likely to recover.

*Saturday, Auguſt* 9.

A wooden houſe in Lambeth Marſh took fire, owing to the boiling over of ſome varniſh. The adjoining houſes were pulled down; and the flames prevented extending.

*Sunday, Auguſt* 10.

This morning, as ſeveral young men and boys were bathing in the Serpentine River, a young man named Smith, a good ſwimmer, was ſeized with the cramp, and ſunk. The ſpectators ran to the Receiving-houſe to give the alarm. The body was found in about 20 minutes, and taken to the Receiving-houſe; and in half an hour life was reſtored.

## Gazette Promotions.

*Whitehall, July* 1. JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN, eſq. one of his Majeſty's counſel at law in Ireland, appointed keeper or maſter of the rolls and records of the Court of Chancery in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

*Queen's palace, July* 2. Dupré Earl of Caledon, ſworn governor and commander in-chief in and over the ſettlement of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, with its territories and dependencies.

*Dublin caſtle, July* 7. Rev. Charles Warburton, D. D. dean of Clonmacnoiſe, promoted to the biſhoprick of Limerick, with the united biſhoprick of Ardfert and Aghadoe, *vice* Bernard, dec.—Wm. Fletcher, eſq. appointed one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Dublin, *vice* Johnſon, reſigned.

*Dublin caſtle, July* 8. Henry Fitzgerald, eſq. (commonly called Lord Henry Fitzgerald), ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council in Ireland.

*St. James's, July* 14. Henry Norton Willis, eſq. appointed comptroller and paymaſter to the Eſtabliſhment of her R. H. the Princeſs Charlotte of Wales.

*Whitehall, July* 15. Right Hon. Thomas Grenville (*vice* Lord Minto), and the Right Hon. John-Joſhua Earl of Carysfort, K.P. appointed and added to his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for the Management of the Affairs of India.

*Queen's palace, July* 21. Right Hon. James Earl of Lauderdale, ſworn of his Majeſty's

Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council.

*Downing-ſtreet, July* 21. Hon. David Erſkine, appointed his Majeſty's envoy-extraordinary and miniſter-plenipotentiary to the United States of America.—Gen. the Hon. Henry-Edward Fox, to be commander of his Majeſty's Forces in the Mediterranean.—Major-general the Hon. Henry-George Grey, to be lieutenant-governor of the ſettlement of the Cape of Good Hope, and commander of his Majeſty's Forces there.

*Whitehall, July* 29. Sir Rupert George, knt. Ambroſe Serle, James Bowen, John Douglas, eſqrs. John Harneſs, M. D. and George-Henry Toury, eſq. appointed commiſſioners for conducting the tranſport ſervice, for the cure of ſick and wounded ſeamen, and for the care of priſoners of war.

*Downing-ſtreet, Aug.* 1. Appointment of Mr. Wm. Lagemann to be agent and conſul at London for his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Sleſwick-Holſtein-Oldenburg, approved by his Majeſty.

*Dublin caſtle, Aug.* 9. Right Hon. Henry Grattan, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council of Ireland.

### Civil Promotions.

MR. Sutton, of Colcheſter, appointed (by the Rt. Hon. Nathaniel Bond, judge-advocate-general) deputy-judge-advocate of the Forces in the Eaſtern Diſtrict.

Arthur Morris, eſq. of Southampton-ſtreet, appointed (by the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter) high bailiff of the city and liberty of Weſtminſter; and William Tooke, eſq. of Gray's-inn, deputy bailiff thereof; *vice* Charles Browning, and Charles Bicknell, eſqrs. reſigned.

Sir Charles Willoughby, elected a verdurer of the foreſt of Whichwood, co. Oxford, *vice* Fettiplace, dec.

### Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

REV. Iſrael Lewis, M.A. vicar of Long Aſhton, &c. co. Somerſet, Foxcote R. near Bath; and the Rev. Frederick Gardiner, Combhay R. alſo near Bath; both *vice* Merewether, dec.

Rev. Thomas Oſwell, firſt portion of Weſtbury R. co. Salop, *vice* Pyeſinch, dec.

Rev. William Hutchinſon, M. A. Morthoe V. Devon, *vice* Vye, reſigned.

Rev. P. Du Val Aufrere, Eccles St. Mary next the Sea R.

Rev. George De Hague, B. D. Little Wilbraham R. and Rev. John Hewitt, B. D. Granchester V. both co. Cambridge, and both *vice* Butts, dec.

### Diſpenſation.

REV. J. Chartres, M. A. maſter of the free grammar-ſchool of Atherſtone, co. Warwick, to hold Weſt Haddon V. co. Northampton, with Godmanchester V. co. Huntingdon.

P. 294. Mr. Dale, the man of benevolence, whoſe death we have recorded, was born Jan. 6, 1739, in the town of Stewarton in Ayrſhire, where his father was a ſhop-keeper, who dealt in groceries, yarn, &c. His remote anceſtors, however, had been farmers, according to a family tradition, importing that, till about 100 years before his time, a particular farm in the neighbourhood of Stewarton had been in their poſſeſſion for 300 years. He received that education which is uſually given in the ſmall towns of Scotland; and his firſt employment was the herding of cattle; after which he was ſent to Paiſley, to ſerve his apprenticeſhip to the weaving buſineſs. Perhaps owing to the roving nature of his former employment, he was not very fond of that ſedentary occupation, and even, on one occaſion, left it abruptly. From Paiſley he went to the neighbourhood of Hamilton, in the capacity of a journeyman weaver. Afterwards he removed to Glaſgow, and was a clerk for ſome time to a ſilk-mercer. With the aſſiſtance of ſome friends, he began, and carried on buſineſs for many years, in the linen yarn branch. In this ſituation, he imported French yarn from Flanders, and ſold it with great advantage to the manufacturers. This laid the foundation of his fortune.—Sir Richard Arkwright having ſucceſsfully put in practice his great improvement of cotton-ſpinning machinery, an agreement was made between him and Mr. Dale to erect works adapted to it on the Clyde; and mechanicks were ſent to England, and there inſtructed in the buſineſs. Thus originated the well-known Lanark Mills. But Sir Richard having loſt the monopoly of that buſineſs, the connexion was diſſolved; and Mr. Dale erected and carried on the buſineſs of the Mills entirely on his own account. The firſt mill was accidentally burnt ſoon after it was built; but he heard the intelligence with the greateſt compoſure, and perſevered in his deſign, till, mill after mill ariſing, a cluſter of theſe wonders of Art adorned a moſt romantic ſituation, greatly improving the country around, and giving employment to thouſands. In conſequence of the ſucceſs of theſe works, and their obvious advantage to the landed property, many landholders applied to Mr. Dale to erect ſuch works on their eſtates; and ſome were accordingly erected. Of theſe, the moſt ſucceſsful were thoſe eſtabliſhed in the valley of Catrine, on the banks of the river of Ayr, upon the eſtate of Claude Alexander, eſq. of Ballamyle. Beſides theſe cotton-ſpinning concerns, Mr. Dale manufactured large quantities of cotton cloth—in concert with another gentleman, he eſtabliſhed the firſt works in Scotland

Scotland for dyeing cotton Turkey red—was a partner alſo in a manufactory of inkles or tapes (which ſtill has in its poſſeſſion the original loom that was brought from Holland), and imported cotton wool from abroad. By theſe means, with great natural ſagacity, and an enlarged benevolent mind, the little herd-boy came in courſe of time to ride in his own carriage, was viſited by the great, and extolled by the learned. At the mills which Mr. Dale had erected on the banks of the Clyde, great numbers of deſtitute children were engaged for certain terms of years, for their board, cloathing, and lodging; beſides which, by employing a number of teachers, he carefully attended to their education and religious inſtruction. In viewing the mills no particular was more pleaſing to a ſtranger than the excellent order in which the boarders were kept. A veſſel, freighted with Highland families from the Hebrides, emigrating to America, being driven by foul weather into Greenock, Mr. Dale ſent agents there, and engaged the moſt of them to ſettle at his Mills; where they were comfortably provided for. And he built a great number of houſes, to accommodate ſuch Highland families as could not find employment in their own country. His exertions in behalf of the Highlanders were not confined to the ſphere of the Lanark Mills—for he made various attempts to introduce the cotton manufacture in the Highlands—particularly, in concert with ſome other patriotic gentlemen, by erecting a mill at Spinningdale, on the Firth of Dornoch, in Sutherlandſhire. At an early period of life, he was religiouſly diſpoſed, attended prayer-meetings, and went to Cambuſlang, at the time of the ſtriking revival of religion there. Diſſatisfied with the Eſtabliſhed Church, a few friends united with him in founding a church on the Independent plan; and he became one of the preachers. In this capacity he continued to officiate ſtatedly till his laſt illneſs. With no fluency of eloquence, he was a plain, ſerious, and very ſcriptural preacher. To enable him the better to expound the Bible, he received ſome inſtructions in the Hebrew and Greek languages. In his own temper and conduct, appeared much of the humble, meek, and forgiving ſpirit of Chriſtianity. When only a journeyman weaver, it has been ſaid, that he appropriated a part of his earnings to the poor. When his reſources were greater, during a time of ſcarcity, he imported a large quantity of meal, and ſold it to the poor at a low rate. That he was the general patron of generous and laudable undertakings, the Glaſgow Infirmary, and Miſſionary and Bible Societies, among many other public inſtitutions, can thankfully bear teſtimony. *Molleſon's Miſcellanies*, p. 215.—We have much pleaſure in adding, that Mr. Dale has left at leaſt 100,000l. to his family, after having appropriated, in his life-time, more than twice that ſum to purpoſes of the pureſt benevolence.

P. 506, l. 31. In the Latin verſes on the Wells Volunteers, for "vidimus," *r.* "videas."

P. 683. General Gardiner is ſtated to have married *Mary* Wrotteſley. His lady's name was *Harriet*.

P. 683. *The* Derry Journal, *of* July 8, *adds*, "Amidſt the melancholy details which daily preſent themſelves of the loſs of great and good men, the preſent is moſt deeply to be lamented, whether we conſider the death of Mr. Hill as a public or private loſs—if we view him as a relation, his affections were unbounded; as a friend, he was generous and ſincere; as a citizen, he was moſt exemplary; as a magiſtrate he was firm and intelligent; and as a ſoldier, he was the very ſoul of diſcipline and loyalty. Early in life he was called (by the removal to Coleraine of his late reſpected father, Sir H. Hill) to the Collection of the City of Derry, in which high and reſponſible ſituation he continued till the time of his death. He roſe ſuperior to thoſe feelings which poſſeſs little minds when cloathed with rank and authority; in his arduous employment he gave univerſal ſatisfaction, and ever conducted himſelf as a faithful ſervant to the Crown, and a true friend to the trade and proſperity of his native City. In 1796 and 1797, when the horrors of Revolutionary Madneſs had made their way into our iſland, we found him in the ranks of the Londonderry Cavalry, moſt actively employed, as a ſoldier and a magiſtrate, in ſuppreſſing the inſurrection which threatened his Country; and in 1798, when Rebellion became bold and, aſſuming a more ſerious aſpect, advanced to our very doors, we ſaw his exertions and his loyalty keep pace with its rapid ſtrides. Night and day he was among the foremoſt in quenching the flames which ſeemed ready to burſt upon our heads. No fear of perſonal injury, no deprivation of comfort or of eaſe, could leſſen his zeal, or diminiſh his loyalty; he was ever on the alert; and to his penetrating mind, and firm and manly conduct, were principally owing the tranquillity and ſafety of his neighbourhood. At the end of 1798, when the Londonderry Yeoman Infantry were embodied, he was appointed their Captain Commandant. Here again did we witneſs his ſpirit and exertions; he ſoon rekindled the noble flame which once glowed in the breaſts of our anceſtors, and ſtamped eternal honour

honour upon the Apprentice Boys of Derry. Beneath his fostering hand we saw that gallant body again roused at the call of danger; their discipline kept pace with the wishes and never-ceasing exertions of their Commander; and in a few months we beheld 300 of our fellow-citizens as steady and as fit to meet a foreign enemy as the most veteran battalions in the service; we again saw our Prentice Boys, as they always should be, the pride and honour of their native City. In 1802, Mr. Hill filled the office of Mayor; in which high situation he again displayed the firmness and integrity of his mind, and added dignity to the magistracy. In 1801, he was elected Treasurer to the County of Donegal, on the death of Geo. Charleton, esq. and continued in this office till his death. If we view Mr. Hill as a man of public spirit, his works bear witness of him; to his exertions and immediate direction are we indebted for the great and valuable addition which was lately made to our quays; he too was the first to embark in the arduous task of taking down and rebuilding our spire, the greatest ornament of our city; and also the erecting an infirmary and hospital, neither of which it pleased Providence to allow him to see finished. He had also formed the project, and was most strenuous in his endeavours, to remove a part of the town-wall, for the purpose of enlarging and beautifying the city. But why need we enumerate the different acts which marked his public but short career? As long as Derry holds its name, and as often as its improvement is the object of our admiration, so often shall we think upon our dear departed fellow-citizen, and so long will his name be embalmed in our memory and transmitted to posterity." If we look to the tenour of his private life, and as a member of society, we have still more to estimate his virtues, and to lament his death: Largely were his charities extended, but they were administered without ostentation; his noble mind was contented with that sweet satisfaction which it alone felt, and which the world knew nothing of. Amidst the awful visitations of Providence, none was more calculated to cast a greater damp upon the welfare of our City, or a greater gloom over our society, than the present; long will it be felt by those who witnessed his affability, his attentions, and his pleasantry; his name will never cease to be in the remembrance of such as were admitted among the circle of his friends; and the sorrow which was manifested in every countenance, from the highest to the lowest, in our City, on the day which announced his death, is the strongest testimony of his worth while living, and the best eulogium which can be paid to the memory of departed virtue. Mr. Hill was endowed with a superior understanding, which he had highly cultivated; but had a delicate constitution; and it is probable, his death was occasioned by his over-fatigue and anxiety to return to his various avocations. His brother, Sir G. Hill, set out for England the moment he heard of his illness, but the notice was too short to enable him to be present at the melancholy scene."

P. 683. The Rev. Josiah Thompson, who died at the advanced age of 89, we are desired from authority to say, never was chaplain to Mr. Stinton, merchant, of St. Mary-Axe. He resided with the family many years before and after his marriage; and has left the bulk of his fortune, which was very handsome, away from near relations, to a nephew and a niece of that gentleman; and has made the singular request in his will of being interred in the family-vault belonging to the Stinton family (which is in the same burial-ground in which lie the remains of his late excellent and valuable wife), "where the remains of his late friend Rebecca Stinton (the wife of Mr. Stinton) are deposited; that, having lived for 49 years in an uninterrupted friendship, in death they may not be divided."

P. 684. In times of peculiar danger, when not only our liberty and constitution, but our existence as a Nation, were at stake, the late Mr. Bosanquet manfully opposed the designs of foreign and domestic enemies. He was one of the foremost in promoting a Loyal Association of all the Friends of Government, without distinction of name or party, in one common cause and interest; which restored vigour to the State, and enabled us to stand alone and unmoved amidst the convulsions and calamities of Europe. He administered justice without partiality; and suppressed the first murmurs of Sedition and Discontent by his influence and example. He was solicitous to prevent crimes, rather than punish them. He enforced a submission to the Laws from the necessity of their institution, and the benefits and blessings which are inseparably connected with the observance of them. He was free and easy of access to all who wanted his counsel or advice; and such was the confidence reposed in him as the arbiter of differences, that his mediation was cheerfully accepted, and his decisions were final and satisfactory. If to these qualifications of a magistrate we add his uniform and irreproachable conduct as a man; his integrity and fortitude, united with amiable and engaging manners; his humane and charitable disposition; his

constant

conſtant and regular attention to the offices of Religion; and his affectionate behaviour in all the relations of private and domeſtic life; his death muſt be regarded as a general if not an irreparable loſs. The undiſſembled ſorrow which was expreſſed by all ranks of people at his interment was the ſtrongeſt atteſtation to his character, and the ſincereſt eulogium on his virtues.

P. 685, col. 2, l. 29, the ſentence ſhould have been thus: "He was Lord Anſon's firſt lieutenant in the Royal George, and acquitted himſelf with great credit, and the acknowledged ſatisfaction of his Noble Commander, who *made him a maſter and commander*, and expreſſed much pleaſure in the opportunity of ſerving him."

## Births.

LATELY, at St. John's, Newfoundland, the Hon. Mrs. Maſon, wife of Capt. M. of the Royal Navy, a ſon.

At Dublin, the Counteſs of Belmore, a daughter.

At Sir Hercules Langriſhe's, St. Stephen's green, Dublin, the wife of the Rev. Dean Langriſhe, a daughter.

At Eccles, in Scotland, the wife of Jn. Maitland, eſq. ſheriff of the county of Wigton, a daughter.

The wife of Lieut.-gen. England, commander in chief of Plymouth garriſon, a ſon.

At Henſington-houſe, Woodſtock, co. Oxford, the wife of Dr. Blackſtone, a daughter.

At Halſwell-houſe, co. Somerſet, the wife of Charles Kemeys Tynte, eſq. a daughter.

*July*... At Bath, Mrs. Matchem, wife of George M. eſq. and ſiſter to the late Lord Nelſon, a ſon, being her ninth child.

28. At Lord Boſton's, in Groſvenor-ſtr. the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Irby, a ſon and heir.

30. In Lamb's Conduit-place, Guildford-ſtreet, the wife of T. W. Plummer, eſq. a dau.

*Aug*.... At Lumford Bakewell, co. Derby, the wife of Robert Arkwright, eſq. a ſon.

*Aug*. 1. The wife of Francis Freeling, eſq. of the General Poſt-office, a ſon.

2. At Dublin, the lady of the Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, a ſon.

3. In Hertford-ſtreet, May-fair, the lady of the Hon. Brigadier-gen. Stewart, a ſon.

In Clarges-ſtreet, the lady of the Hon. Sir Edward Croſton, bart. a ſon and heir.

At Eſtcot, Devon, the lady of Sir John Kennaway, bart. a daughter.

At Dalhouſie-houſe, in Scotland, the Counteſs of Dalhouſie, a ſon and heir.

4. At Kirkhale, co. Northumberland, the lady of Sir William Loraine, bart. a ſon.

6. At Edinburgh, the lady of Sir J. B. Riddell, bart. and daughter of the Earl of Romney, a daughter.

7. In Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, the lady of Sir William Beechy, a ſon.

At Largie-houſe, in Scotland, Lady Macdonald Lockhart, a daughter.

8. In Spring-gardens, the wife of Mr. Alderman Hunter, a ſon.

9. In Harcourt-place, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Barton, a ſon.

At Derby, the wife of I. C. Girardot, eſq. a daughter.

10. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the wife of John Diſney, eſq. a daughter.

13. At Hengrave cottage, Suffolk, the wife of Rt. Gage Rookwood, eſq. a daughter.

16. At the Rock-houſe, Cromford, co. Derby, the wife of Peter Arkwright, eſq. a ſon.

19. The wife of Walter Shairp, eſq. of Gower-ſtreet, a ſtill-born child.

21. At Ratton, Suſſex, the Hon. Mrs. Thomas, a daughter.

23. At Southampton, Lady Charlotte Howard, a ſon.

In Portland-place, Viſcounteſs Acheſon, a ſon and heir.

24. The wife of William Sims, eſq. of Mile-End, a ſon.

## Marriages.

1805. AT the preſidency of Prince
*Dec*.... of Wales Iſland, Quintin Dick Thompſon, eſq. deputy-paymaſter-general and warehouſe-keeper, to Miſs Mary-Anne Raffles, ſiſter to Thomas R. eſq. deputy-ſecretary to Government.

*Lately*, D. Oliphant, eſq. ſecond in council at Prince of Wales's Iſland, to Miſs Wedderburne, daughter of Sir David W. and ſiſter to the lady of Philip Dundas, eſq. the governor.

At Dublin, Nathaniel Sneyd, eſq. M.B. for the county of Cavan, to Miſs Anne Burgh, daughter of Thomas B. eſq. commiſſioner of his Majeſty's Revenue.

At Lochend, in Scotland, Lieut.-col. Dalrymple, of the 10th Foot, to the only daughter of the late Sir P. Warrender, bart. of Lochend.

Benjamin Cooke Griffinhooſe, eſq. of Gray's-inn, to Miſs Sax, of Hackney.

*July* 5. Rev. Athanaſius Latter, to Miſs Jenkins, daugh. of Alderman J. of Exeter.

7. At Clayworth, Notts, Capt. George Acklom, R.N. to Miſs Acklom, of Wiſeton.

Henry Dunſter, eſq. of Southwark and the Inner Temple, ſolicitor, to Mary, 2d daughter of John Evans, eſq. of Hertford.

8. Capt. Dalbiac, of the 4th (or Queen's own) Regiment of Dragoons, to Eleanor, youngeſt daughter of the late Henry Shelley, eſq. of Lewes, Suſſex.

Benjamin-Edward Hill, eſq. to Miſs Braithwaite, daughter of Richard B. eſq. admiral of the White.

12. Capt. Macgregor, of the 88th Foot, to Miſs Parry Jones, daughter of Thomas Parry J. eſq. of Madrin, co. Caernarvon.

15. At St. Mary-la-Bonne church, the Rev. Robert Stevens, to Miſs Maſon.

At Stroud, co. Glouceſter, John Hillhouſe Wilcox, eſq. one of the ſheriffs of Briſtol,

Briſtol, to Miſs Margaret Wathen, daughter of Sir Samuel W. of Stratford-houſe, in the ſame county.

16. Mr. Mackinlay, bookſeller in the Strand, to Miſs M. Oates, of Totenham.

At Southampton, John Baillie, eſq. of Sherwood park, to Anne, youngeſt daughter of the late R. Wilſon, eſq. of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

17. At Merton, Surrey, Robert Chriſtie, eſq. of Mark-lane, to Miſs A. Newton, daughter of J. N. eſq. of Merton abbey.

At Hendon, Middleſex, Lieut.-col. P. Carey, of the 29th Foot, to the eldeſt daughter of the late Lieut.-gen. Hewett.

22. At Sandridge, near St. Alban's, Mr. Joſeph Maddox, an eminent wire-worker in Crooked-lane, London, to Miſs Elizabeth Welton, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Robert Welton, vicar of Sandridge.

Henry Plunkett, eſq. of the 20th Foot, to Miſs Newcombe, of Stratton, co. Glouc.

Rev. Thomas Bowdler, M.A. to Phœbe, ſecond daughter of Joſeph Cotton, eſq. one of the directors of the E. India Company.

Rev. J. D. Haſlewood, to Miſs Dixon, daughter of the late Marcus D. eſq. of Barwell-court, near Kingſton.

Philip Mayow, eſq. of Gray's-inn, to Miſs Elizabeth Deane, of Devonſhire-ſtr.

23. At Burgh caſtle, Suffolk, Admiral M'Dougall, to the only daughter of Rd. Wright, eſq. of Harling-hall, Norfolk.

24. George Hamilton, eſq. of Dublin, to Miſs Newman, daughter of John N. eſq. of Skinner-ſtreet, London.

27. At Hackney, James Ludlam, eſq. of Homerton, to Miſs Lyley, of Noble-ſtreet.

28. At Devonſhire-houſe, by ſpecial licence, Lord Oſſulſtone, ſon of the Earl of Tankerville, to Mademoiſelle De Gramont, daughter of the Duke De G. and grand-daughter of the Duke De Polignac.

Dr. Yelloly, of Finſbury-ſquare, to the only daughter of the late Samuel Tyſſen, eſq. of Narborough, Norfolk.

At Farringdon, Thomas Goodlake, eſq. of Letcombe, to the only daughter of W. Yarnton Mills, eſq. of Wadley-houſe, Berks.

Lord Walpole, to Mrs. Chamberlayne, of Sackville-ſtreet.

At St. George's church, Dublin, by ſpecial licence, Lord Viſcount Monck, to the Lady Frances Trench, fifth daughter of the late Earl of Cloncarty.

30. Rev. H. Davis, vicar of Somerton, to Miſs Anna Barrett, of Charlton-Adam, co. Somerſet.

31. R. B. Pollard, B.A. of Cadogan-place, Sloane-ſtreet, to Miſs Frances Criſpe, of Snodland, Kent.

Rev. Charles Gardener, D.D. rector of Sutton, Surrey, to Miſs Swayne, of Dorking.

At Camberwell, Wm. Loftus, eſq. captain in the 16th Foot, to Miſs Macqueen, of Wyndham-place, Surrey.

At Hereford, the Rev. Dr. Morgan, canon-reſidentiary, to Miſs Underwood, dau. of the Rev. Mr. U. of Hereford.

At Edinburgh, Lord Elphinſtone, to Lady Carmichael.

At Cholſey, Berks, Wm. Butler, eſq. ſole heir of Wm. B. eſq. of Aſhbury, Berks, to Miſs Bacon, of Henley.

*Aug.* . . . . At Glaſgow, Dr. James Sanders, preſident of the Royal Edinburgh Medical Society, to Miſs Hardie, daughter of Henry H. eſq. merchant, of Glaſgow.

At Southwell church, Wm. Smith, eſq. to Miſs Pigot, daughter of the late Rev. J. P. of Eperſtone, Notts.

At Plymouth, Admiral Boger, to Mrs. Drake, widow.

Mr. Buſh, grocer, of Little Buckingham, to Miſs Jones, ſiſter of the Rev. Mr. J. of South Brickhill.

*Aug.* 1. At Dunglaſs, in Scotland, Sir James Montgomery, bart. to Lady Elizabeth Douglas, dau. of the late E. of Selkirk.

At Haverfordweſt, in South Wales, Geo. Silk, eſq. of Doctors Commons, to Mary, youngeſt daughter of the late Joſeph Fortune, eſq. of the former place.

4. At Coleorton, co. Leiceſter, W. W. Bailey, eſq. captain of the Coleorton Volunteer Infantry, to Miſs Mary Hibertſon, of Dunmore-hall, Eſſex.

Mr. Younge, gentleman-commoner of Oxford, to the eldeſt daughter of Edward Newport, eſq. of Keyford-houſe, Somerſet.

5. At Halifax, Henry Ingram, eſq. to Miſs Anne Moore, of Brockwell.

7. R. B. Dean, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs S. Owen, daughter of the late Moſtyn O. eſq. of Woodhouſe, Salop.

At Wootton-Wawen, co. Warwick, the Rev. M. T. Becher, head maſter of the Royal grammar-ſchool at Bury, to Mrs. Scott.

9. Wm. Balſton, eſq. of Maidſtone, in Kent, to Miſs Vallance, daughter of Thomas V. eſq. of Cheapſide.

11. At Lambeth palace, by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Hon. Charles Anderſon Pelham, ſon of Lord Yarborough, to Miſs Simpſon, daughter of the Hon. John Bridgeman S.

At Stroud, co. Glouceſter, Iſaac Dighton, eſq. of Briſtol, to Miſs Wathen, daughter of Sir Samuel W. of Stratford-houſe, in the ſame county.

12. Rev. Pinkſtan Arundel French, rector of Odcombe, co. Somerſet, to Miſs Smith, of Sydenham.

At Sodbury, the Rev. Thomas Brooke, vicar of Mangotsfield, to Miſs Iſabella-Frances Brooke, da. of the late H. F. B. eſq.

13. Arnold Wainewright, eſq. to Louiſa, ſecond daughter of John Crooke, eſq. of Kempſhot park, Hants.

14. At Mitcham, Surrey, —— Brandon, eſq. to Miſs De Symmonds, daughter of —— De S. eſq. and niece to the Meſſieurs Goldſmid.

Rev.

Rev. G. Malcolm, of Trinity college, Cambridge, to Miss Helen Little, of South-street, Finsbury-square.

16. Ralph Clarke, esq. of Hauxley, co. Northumberland, to Miss Mount, of Merton, co. Surrey.

17. At Boyle farm, near Kingston, Surrey, Lord Foley, to Lady Cecilia Fitzgerald.

18. At Edgeware, Richard Brown, esq. of Lower Tooting, Surrey, to Miss Williams, daughter of John W. esq. commissioner of his Majesty's Customs.

19. At her Grace's house in Portman-square, John Manners, esq. M. P. for Ilchester, and second son of the Right Hon. Lady Louisa Manners, to her Grace the Duchess of Roxburgh.

21. At Hampstead, John Armitage Brown, esq. to Miss Jane E. Mayor.

25. At Meopham church, in Kent, Edward Knatchbull, esq. eldest son of Sir Edward K. to Miss Honywood, daugh. of the late and sister of the present Sir John H.

## Deaths.

1805. AT Touth, in the East Indies,
*Aug.* 29. Capt. John Beete, of the E. India Company's 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, and deputy-adjutant-general to the Forces under Gen. Jones.

*Sept.* . . . At Agra, in Hindostan, Captain-lieutenant George Yates, adjutant and quarter-master of the 22d Regiment of Native Infantry, and son of Thomas Y. esq. of Lansdown-place, London. No young man was ever more deservedly beloved by his brother-officers, or died more truly regretted by his friends and acquaintance. The writer of this article was well acquainted with his great worth and numerous amiable qualities, and will most sincerely lament his loss to the last hour of his existence.

*Oct.* . . . On his third voyage to China, in his 19th year, Mr. Joseph Reynolds, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. R. of Little Bowden, co. Leicester. He went out in the Earl Howe East Indiaman, and was left at Prince of Wales's Island, in consequence of ill health; soon after, the Warley East Indiaman (the first ship he went out in) put in to water; and his old friend Capt. Wilson hearing he was there, sent for him on-board; when his joy at meeting with his old ship-mates, it is said, was so great as to hasten his death. He was a young gentleman of great promise and capability, and deservedly esteemed.

*Oct.* . . . At Lucknow, in the East Indies, Col. Richard Grueber, son of the late Rev. W. G. rector of Athboy, co. Westmeath, Ireland.

*Nov.* 11. At Wingham, in Kent, in his 89th year, Mr. Richard Pemble. He was born at Elham, in the same county, in June, 1717; and, after serving an apprenticeship to a peruke-maker at Canterbury, by which he became entitled to the freedom of that city, settled, about the year 1739, at Wingham; and from that period, for more than half a century, moved in the humble sphere of a village-barber, without seeming to be conscious that Nature had given him talents which, with proper cultivation, might have fitted him for some of the most important stations of life. In his limited circle, however, he was far from being an inactive member of society. He served all the different parish-offices, and some of them, particularly that of church-warden, repeatedly, with zeal and integrity; and, so fully sensible were his neighbours of his abilities and utility in this way, that, for many years, his opinion and advice had great weight with them in all parochial concerns, which, in an extensive and opulent parish, like that of Wingham, could not but be considerable. His fund of local anecdote was very copious; and he was a man of so much plain good sense, and delivered himself so well, that he was an amusing and instructive companion; but nothing sarcastic or ill-natured ever escaped him; so mild and unassuming was his manner, and so perfectly satisfied did he seem with his situation. A man so circumstanced was not likely to be affected by his intercourse with the Metropolis; but he was there two or three times, for a day or two, in the course of his long life. His last visit to it was in 1788, to transact some business at the Bank. A friend, who had long known and esteemed him, had the pleasure of receiving him in London, and of shewing him many of the fine sights there, not omitting Ranelagh. He went back to Wingham, with some addition to his stock of ideas, and confessed himself entertained; but he felt, he said, no inclination for a London life. In the year 1775 some of his friends and neighbours, in a moment of jocularity, had taken down from the side of his house the pole, the emblem of his profession, and he good-humouredly said he would never put it up again; so he continued without it till he quitted business, in 1788, when, having never married, he found himself possessed of sufficient property to satisfy his moderate wants. From this period he amused himself with the cultivation of his garden, and his little freehold hop-ground; for, having always lived with the utmost regularity and frugality, he had enjoyed excellent health, and seemed likely to live to a more advanced age than he attained, when, in February 1800, he had the misfortune, without much exertion, to dislocate his hip, or rather, perhaps, to fracture the thigh-bone, near the joint. This might be from the fragility

of

of the bones which ſometimes occurs in old people. From that time he was a cripple; and his confinement, at firſt, for many months, to his bed, and afterwards to his arm-chair, gradually impaired his health and ſpirits, and probably accelerated his death. He was a tall, well-made man, of a fair and rather delicate complexion; and in his beſt days, as we remember him, when attired in his Sunday dreſs, made a very reſpectable appearance. His remains were interred in the churchyard at Wingham on Sunday, Nov. 17. An appropriate epitaph for him might be collected from Goldſmith:

"Remote from towns he ran his peaceful [his place;
race,
Nor e'er had chang'd, nor wiſh'd to change,
For him light Labour ſpread her wholeſome ſtore; [more:
Juſt gave what life requir'd, but gave no
His beſt companions, Innocence and Health,
And his beſt riches, ignorance of wealth."

*Nov.* 11. At Reading, Berks, in his 68th year, Mr. Henry Finch, an opulent and reſpectable draper and ſaleſman in that town, and one of the people called Quakers. He was a native of Chartham, near Canterbury, and was a man of obſervation; and of an independent ſpirit, which, towards the cloſe of his life, involved him in ſome diſputes with the more rigid adherents of his own ſect. His character has been juſtly delineated by the author of "The Raleighad*," in the following lines:

"Laſt, though not leaſt, advances Neighbour Finch,
From rigid Juſtice never known to flinch;
While learned Sophs, in dead or living tongue,
Maintain diſpute, and argument prolong;
He'll with a native inborn vigour come,
Unlearn'd himſelf, and make the learned dumb."

*Dec.* 18. At Calcutta, Major George Foulis, of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment of Native Infantry.

1806. *Feb.* .... In India, Lieut.-col. Peter Dallas, in the E. I. Company's ſervice.

*May* 12. At Malta, aged 21, in conſequence of the wounds he received on the 17th of April, in an action off the mouth of the Tiber, Mr. Merrick Lloyd, midſhipman of his Majeſty's ſhip Sirius.

17. John Seater, eſq. captain of his Majeſty's frigate Mediator, on the Jamaica ſtation.

18. At Tortola, on his way to Britain for the recovery of his health, John Brander, eſq. of the iſland of Grenada.

28. On-board his Majeſty's frigate Renommée, off Carthagena, on the coaſt of Spain, of the wounds he received in the action mentioned in the London Gazette of the 5th July, (ſee p. 665.) in cutting-out a Spaniſh ſchooner, in his 16th year, Cha. Forbes, midſhipman, youngeſt ſon of Sir William F. of Pitſligo, bart.

*June* 21. At Aylesbury, Mrs. Rebecca Dell, one of the daughters of the late Mr. D. of Putlers, in that neighbourhood. She had improved a very religious education by reading the choiceſt productions in Divinity, and converſing with many clergymen whoſe friendſhip ſhe enjoyed. She poſſeſſed an excellent underſtanding, a very retentive memory, and an ardent thirſt for the acquiſition of valuable knowledge. An extenſive circle of truly-worthy friends would have more deeply regretted her loſs, had they not been conſcious that ſhe was releaſed from a ſtate of ſuffering, which ſhe had undergone nearly 18 months with the moſt exemplary reſignation.

*July* ..... In Dawſon-ſtreet, Dublin, George St. George Irvine, only ſon of George St. George I. eſq.

In his 20th year, —— Shaw, eſq. ſon of Alderman S. of Cork.

Rev. Mr. Metcalf, of Thorp, near Leeds, co. York.

Aged 51, Mrs. Featherſtone, of Baſton, near Gretford, co. Lincoln.

At Yaxley, Mrs. Dent, mother of Mrs. Nicholls, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At his houſe at Turmoore, North Hants, advanced in age, James Fermor, eſq.

At Wootton-under-Edge, co. Dorſet, a fine child, named Joſeph Pinel, 16 months old, was ſuffocated by a raiſin, which ſtuck in his throat, and cauſed inſtant death.

At Sutton, co. Leiceſter, in her 72d year, Mrs. Beale.

At Earl's Shilton, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Sharpe, a reſpectable tradeſman.

At Warwick, in his 40th year, Mr. Wm. Parkes. He was intelligent, punctual, and diligent in conducting the numerous and important concerns of a very extenſive buſineſs, and unwearied in his endeavours to relieve the indigent and protect the oppreſſed. For the ſpace of 18 months he laboured under a lingering and complicated malady, of which neither the cauſes could be aſcertained, nor the effects reſiſted, by the moſt ſkilful phyſicians, both

* A poem in honour of the Raleigh Club, printed (but never publiſhed) at Reading, in quarto, 1798. If the reader ſhould aſk, What is the Raleigh Club? the author will tell him!

"—— —— a little Band I ſing
Of loyal Hearts, devote to Church and King; [meet,
Weekly aſſembling at the George they
Sun-lane long call'd, the place is now King-ſtreet.
In this Lyceum, every Tueſday night,
In ſlender tube Virginian weed they light."

both in town and country. But he ſupported the pains of diſeaſe, and the langour of decay, with the unfeigned reſignation of a Chriſtian.

In Marlborough-ſtreet, Briſtol, Mr. Samuel Mineard, formerly organiſt of that cathedral, and poſſeſſed of great muſical abilities. He was the ſon of the late Mr. John M. maltſter, who died in 1790, and left, by will, if his ſon Samuel ſhould die without iſſue, 100l. to the ſtewards of the Moravian chapel, and 100l. to the ſtewards of the late Mr. Whitfield's tabernacle in Briſtol, for the propagation of the Goſpel; 100l. to the poor of the tabernacle, intereſt thereof to be given to the poor in Chriſtmas week yearly; 100l. to the infirmary; and 100l. to the Magdalen hoſpital.

Mr. Arthur Sawler, accomptant, Briſtol.

Mrs. Robinſon, of Lower Caſtle-ſtreet, Briſtol, who formerly carried on the grocery buſineſs in Maryport-ſtreet.

Aged 13, Hector, eldeſt ſon of Major Alexander, a fine ſpirited youth. He went on-board the Reſolution, at Yarmouth, for the firſt time, as a midſhipman; and, eager to diſplay an equality of courage with his new aſſociates, mounted the rigging, and fell from a conſiderable height on the deck, fractured both his arms and one thigh, and received a violent contuſion on the head, of which he ſhortly died.

At Greenwich, in Kent, Stephen-John Maule, eſq.

Mrs. Rolles Leigh, relict of the late — R. L. eſq. of Kingſton-upon-Thames, Surrey, and ſiſter of the late Charles Leigh, eſq. of Addington, in Cheſhire. By her death, eſtates of more than 10,000l. per annum devolve to Richard Croſſe, eſq. of Shaw-hall, co. Lancaſter.

John Smith, eſq. of Park-place, Camberwell, Surrey.

At Twickenham, Middleſex, Mrs. Swainſon, wife of Iſaac S. eſq. of Heath-lane-lodge, and of Frith-ſtreet, Soho.

On the Lower Terrace, Iſlington, aged 84, Mrs. Hannah Pemberton.

At Uxbridge, Middleſex, Capt. Daniel Mercer, late of the 8th Foot.

In Bouverie-ſtreet, Fleet-ſtreet, after ſeveral months illneſs, Mrs Page, wife of Mr. James P.

Aged 63, Mrs. Neſbitt, daughter of the late Dr. N. and firſt couſin of the late John Wilkes, eſq. chamberlain of London.

*July* 1. At Louth, co. Lincoln, aged 76, Mrs. S. Hunt, a maiden lady.

Mrs. Cary, wife of Mr. J. B. C. tanner, of Shepton-Mallet.

3. Mr. Thomas Barnett Cotton, of Fenchurch-ſtreet.

4. Aged 76, Mrs. Stone, mother of Mr. S. ironmonger, Oxford-ſtreet.

5. At Coburg, in his 53d year, of an inflammation of the lungs, Prince Lewis-Charles-Frederick of Saxe-Coburg, brother of the reigning Duke of that name, and lieutenant-general in the ſervice of the Emperor of Auſtria.

In her 10th year, Miſs M. Lewin, dau. of Mr. T. L. of Thruſſington-grange, Leic.

At the Hot wells, James Palmer, eſq. of Briſtol, many years a reſident at Jamaica.

6. At Kidderminſter, of an apopleƈtic ſtroke, Herbert Bury, eſq. laſt ſurviving ſon of the late Thomas B. eſq. of the Elms, in Worceſterſhire.

At Bibury, co. Glouceſter, in an apopleƈtic fit, the Rev. Mr. Davies, rector of that place, and late fellow of Wadham college, Oxford.

After long and painful illneſs, Mr. Mathew, of Great Tichfield-ſtr. Mary-la-Bonne.

7. At Vienna, Mrs. Preſcott, wife of Thomas P. eſq.

Mr. Benjamin Brown, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Crawley, of Broad-ſtreet, Briſtol. While in the act of coughing, he broke a blood-veſſel, and expired immediately. He was a man advanced in years, and much reſpected.

Mr. Farmer, bailiff to Lady Webſter, of Battle Abbey, Suſſex. Returning to Battle from Pevenſey fair, on the 5th, he agreed, for a trifling wager, to ride a race along the road with a neighbour; in the courſe of which Mr. F. was thrown from his horſe into a ditch by the road-ſide, and was ſo terribly hurt that he languiſhed till this morning, when he died without having uttered a ſyllable.

At her houſe in Hope-ſtreet, Edinburgh, Mrs. Janet Colquhoun, relict of Gen. John Campbell, of Barbreck, and daughter of Sir James Colquhoun, bart. of Luſs.

8. At his apartments at Hayneford, co. Norfolk, in his 38th year, Sir Charles Playters, bart. He is ſucceeded in title by his half brother, William, now abroad.

At Barming, near Maidſtone, in Kent, Robert Whitfield, eſq. formerly of Clement's-lane, Lombard-ſtreet.

9. Suddenly, at Dublin, Mr. Powell, one of the ſheriffs' peers of that city.

10. The wife of Thomas-Andrew Minchin, eſq. of Goſport, Hants.

In her 70th year, Mrs. Sarah Drury, of Nottingham, widow.

11. At Grantham, co. Lincoln, Mr. Newcome, ironmonger.

12. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Miſs Grey.

At Clifton, near Briſtol, in her 19th year, Miſs Eliza Hammond, only dau. of the late Benjamin H. eſq. of Liverpool.

Aged 70, Mr. Parnham, ſaddler, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Highgate, co. Middleſex, Mr. John Bailes, of Oxford-ſtreet.

Suddenly,

Suddenly, at Wakefield-houſe, near N. Shields, George Wakefield, eſq. a partner in the Northumberland Bank. On the Wedneſday preceding his death he was confirmed by the Biſhop, with his children, in St. Nicholas's church, Newcaſtle, having recently left the ſociety of Quakers, and joined the Eſtabliſhed Church.

14. At Clifton Hot wells, Miſs Dorothy Clarke, daughter of Mr. Thomas C. of Burbach, co. Leiceſter.

At Hill cottage, near Southampton, the relict of Henry Tonge, eſq.

At Fawley cottage, Hants, after a long and extraordinary illneſs, which ſhe endured with almoſt incredible patience and fortitude for a child, Miſs Matilda De Renzy, daughter of Capt. De R. adjutant of the Duke of York's Volunteers.

Mr. John Lee, of the Bell inn, St. Thomas's-ſtreet, Briſtol.

At the Hot wells, aged 18, Miſs F. Pratt, daughter of the Rev. J. S. P.

At Caiſtor, co. Lincoln, Miſs Bell, only daughter of Mr. Joſeph B. draper.

15. After a lingering and painful illneſs, Mr. Robert Foreman, attorney, of Bath.

At Leeds, in her 24th year, Mrs. Knight, wife of Mr. K. one of the performers at the theatre in that town.

Suddenly, in conſequence of breaking a blood-veſſel in the brain, Mrs. Doyle, widow of the late Mr. D. many years a meſſenger at the War-office.

16. This day a Coroner's Inqueſt was held at Oxford, on A. Godfrey, a female ſervant, who had received, by the miſtake of a druggiſt's ſhopman, ſix-pennyworth of laudanum inſtead of rhubarb, of which ſhe took half, and died.

At the Dolphin, in Marlborough-ſtreet, Briſtol, of a decline, Mr. John Orlidge, liquor-merchant, of Thomas-ſtreet; a man much and deſervedly reſpected.

At Scarborough, aged 76, Mr. Michael Pearſon, of Spital-ſquare, London.

18. This day a Coroner's Inqueſt was held on the body of J. Rutherford, of the ſhip Hartley, of North Shields, who fell from the chains in the Pool, and was drowned. Alſo, on the body of Jn. Maynard, who was found drowned in a gravel-pit in Stepney-fields, with his head in a hole where a pump once ſtood, wherein he precipitated himſelf while bathing.

At Clifton, near Briſtol, Miſs Dumbleton, eldeſt daughter of Charles D. eſq. of Marlborough-buildings, Bath.

At Wirkſworth, co. Derby, aged 75, Mrs. Holland, relict of the late Rev. Benjamin H. formerly a Diſſenting miniſter at Burton-upon-Trent.

Killed by a flaſh of lightning, while driving a waggon between Teffnont and Chilmark, T. Hooper, carter to Mr. King, of Stourton, Wilts.

At Oundle, aged 87, William Walcot, M. D. who acted many years as a magiſtrate and deputy-lieutenant for Northamptonſhire. He was formerly of Jeſus college, Cambridge; M.B. 1742, M.D. 1747. To his houſekeeper and footman he has bequeathed 50l. a year each; to his coachman, 20l. a year; and 100l. in caſh to each of them; to his gardener, 200l.; to his ſervant-maids, who lately entered his ſervice, 10l. each, and double mourning; to his barber, 5l.; to his tailor, 10l.; to his blackſmith, 10l.; and to ſeveral ſervants who had formerly lived with him, 5l. each.

Mr. Alderman Bingley, of Cheſter.

19. At Anſty, in his 33d year, Daniel-Allen Glover, eſq. formerly an eminent ſurgeon, of extenſive practice, and poſſeſſed of general benevolence. The principal part of his property devolves to his nephew, the Rev. John Glover, of Trinity college, Oxford.

After a ſhort illneſs, Mr. J. Mouel, merchant, of Downham, Norfolk.

At Shrewſbury, aged 65, Alexander Eaton, eſq. upwards of 30 years deputy prothonotary and clerk of the Crown of the Courts of Seſſion at Cheſter, and Great Seſſion of Flint.

At Aſhhurſt, Surrey, Henry, youngeſt ſon of the late John Spottiſwoode, eſq. of Spottiſwoode, co. Berwick.

At their mother's houſe in Canonbury-place, Iſlington, of the ſcarlet fever, Miſs Eleanor, aged 5 years, youngeſt daughter, and, the next day, aged 7, Miſs Jemima, ſixth daughter of the late John Struther Ancrum, eſq.

In Smith-ſquare, St. John's, Weſtminſter, Mrs. Suſannah Churchill, widow of Mr. John C. late of Abingdon-ſtreet.

20. Mrs. Wright, wife of John W. eſq. of Market-Harborough, co. Leiceſter.

At Stapleton, near Briſtol, aged 84, Mrs. Elizabeth Hill.

21. At his houſe at Totenham, Mr. Richard Hall, of Mark-lane, grocer.

At his mother's houſe on Wandſworth common, Surrey, Stephen Cattley, eſq.

At her houſe in St. Margaret's, Canterbury, aged 82, Mrs. Lukyn, the elder, and only ſurvivor of the iſſue of John L. eſq. formerly of the ſame pariſh.

At Ramſgate, an officer of the Royal Perth Militia (Capt. Barclay), walking up High-ſtreet, holding the hand of his nephew, a fine boy of 8 years of age, the child unfortunately let go his hold, ſlipped off the kirb-ſtone, and fell into the carriage-road at the inſtant Mrs. Townley's coach was paſſing, which went over his cheſt, and killed him on the ſpot.

At Luncarty, near Perth, Scotland, Mr. William Morriſon, bookſeller.

At

22. At Kidwelly, co. Caermarthen, aged 81, —— Hazlewood, eſq.

At the houſe of her father, B. Goodrich, eſq. of Saling-grove, Eſſex, after a ſevere and very diſtreſſing illneſs, the wife of Bartlet Bridger Shedden, eſq. of Keppel-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare.

At his ſeat, Panton-houſe, co. Lincoln, aged 88, Edmund Turnor, the elder, eſq.

23. Miſs Poſtlethwaite, daughter of William P. eſq. of Fleckney, co. Leiceſter.

Aged 74, Mrs. Hardyman, mother of the Rev. W. H. of Lynn.

At Leith fort, Col. W. P. Smith, commanding the Royal Artillery in Scotland.

At Park-hill, near Doncaſter, after ſhort indiſpoſition, aged 60, Samuel Buck, eſq. barriſter at law, and 30 years recorder of Leeds, co. York.

In Taviſtock-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, R. T. Davy, eſq. captain in Royal Engineers.

24. At his apartments in Little Stanhope-ſtreet, May-fair, Capt. Edw. Ramage, of the Royal Navy.

Samuel Barnes, a ſoldier belonging to the 3d regiment of Guards, who loſt his life by falling into the main ſewer in South Moulton-ſtreet. He was employed, with about 12 other labourers, to clear away a quantity of rubbiſh formed by the burſting of the main ſewer in a yard between South Moulton and Davies-ſtreets, Oxford-ſtreet. It was thought expedient by the foreman of Mr. Rowles, the contractor for keeping the ſewers in repair, to call the men from their work in the afternoon, their ſituation being dangerous from the quantity of water which inundated the lower parts of the houſes around them. After the workmen had retired, one of them, as it appeared, who had drank rather freely while at work, had left his jacket, and the deceaſed went for it. Another perſon went with him; and as he was attempting to reach with a ſtick the jacket, which was on the other ſide of the ſewer, the ground gave way, and he was precipitated into the torrent of water, which was very ſtrong, and about ſix feet in depth. Several perſons went down the ſewer as ſoon as the water had gone off, as far as Elliot's Brew-houſe, Pimlico, from whence the ſhore lies open. The body was found by two of Mr. Elliot's men, on Thurſday morning, July 31, floating on the water oppoſite the middle of Millbank. Verdict Accidental Death. An affecting ſcene followed the inqueſt. The wife of the deceaſed, a young woman of very intereſting appearance, with two children, and herſelf again pregnant, followed the corpſe of her huſband to the grave, in front of the company of Guards to which her huſband belonged. The common ſewer which croſſes Oxford-ſtreet, near South Moulton and Davies-ſtreets, was originally a ſmall ſtream that ran down from Hampſtead-hill. When Mary-le-bone pariſh was about to be built upon, it was found neceſſary to extend the bed through which this ſmall current flowed, both in order to form a land-drain for the marſhy ground, and with a view to form a general channel through which the common ſewers of that part of the town might paſs. The ſtream was by this means increaſed to a rivulet, which, after rain, had as ſtrong a current as that which is neceſſary to turn a common-ſized mill. It is remarkably well arched over; and, had it not been for the two uncommonly violent floods which came ſhortly after each other, it might have ſtood for years. It emptied, as moſt of our common-ſewers do, into the Thames.

25. At Hythe, in Kent, the wife of Francis Wadman, eſq. gentleman-uſher to the late Princeſs Amelia. She was niece of the late Sir John Comyns, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

At Cheltenham, in her 53th year, Mrs. Sophia Williams, foundreſs of the New ſchool there, patronized by her Majeſty.

At Boſton, Mr. Thomas Aſhlin, ſurgeon, of Burgh-in-the-Marſh, co. Lincoln.

At Normanton-upon-Trent, aged 69, Mr. John Gilby.

26. At Harlaxton, near Grantham, Mrs. Robertſon, a maiden lady.

Aged 66, Mr. Buckland, who had been an honeſt and faithful ſervant to Mr. Plumer, M.P. for the county of Hertford, upwards of 40 years. His father died in the ſame family, a few years ago, aged 90.

At Dover, Mrs. Blackwood, widow of Wm. B. eſq. late captain in the 18th Foot.

At Durham, Mrs. Pitchford, wife of the Rev. John P. minor canon of that cathedral, and vicar of Grinſhill, Salop.

At Tunbridge wells, Mrs. Page, widow of J. P. eſq. of Great St. Helen's.

At his houſe at Chelſea, ſincerely regretted, Wm. Harriſon, eſq. deputy ſurveyor of the land revenues; an office he had held 30 years with diſtinguiſhed ability and integrity.

27. At his houſe at Sutton, near Dublin, George Molyneux, eſq. ſecond ſon of the late Right Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, bart. of Caſtle Dillon, co. Armagh. He was called to the Bar in 1780, and returned to Parliament for the borough of Granard. He married Miſs Gore, ſiſter of William Gore, eſq. by whom he has left no iſſue.

Suddenly, at Boſton, co. Lincoln, Mr. Weſt Waite, ironmonger.

At Aſton church, Mr. Wettall, who has for many years officiated as pariſh-clerk, at the commencement of divine ſervice dropped from his ſeat, and inſtantly expired.

An

In his 26th year, Thomas Watchorn, eſq. of Leiceſter.

In her 63d year, Mrs. Peake, of Blaby, co. Leiceſter.

Rev. Henry Roger Drummond, reſtor of Fawley, Hants, M.A. of Chriſt-church, Oxford, 1788.

28. At Underbarrow, in the pariſh of Kendal, aged 65, the Rev. Tho. Hervey, upwards of 40 years miniſter of that place.

29. In New Norfolk-ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne, Richard Palmer, eſq. of Holm-park, Berks.

At Marble-hill, the ſeat of the Counteſs of Bath, Mrs. Codrington, of Albemarle-ſtreet, Piccadilly.

At Briſtol, Miſs Roſe Lowe Dyer, third daughter of the late Col. Samuel D. quarter-maſter-general in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice at Bengal.

In his 69th year, Mr. Jn. Dawes, many years a reſpectable farrier at Briſtol.

At Dublin, in his 20th year, Charles, eldeſt ſon of R. White, eſq. of Aghadoe, in the Queen's County.

At Portſmouth, Maſter Mowbray. He went to Portſdown Fair, under the immediate care of his mother, and a lady, the neighbour and friend of the family, and in company with his ſiſter, and ſeveral other children. After taking tea, the party were walking in the broad path, called the Running-walk, where no danger was ever apprehended, it never having been known that a carriage of any kind, or horſe, entered that part of the Fair. Unfortunately, a heavy cart, with two horſes, that had brought ſome articles of refreſhment to the booth at the top of the walk, had been left near the booth by the driver, and ſome perſon having thoughtleſſly leaped upon the fore houſe, he took fright, and both horſes ſet off at full gallop down the walk, which is a ſteep hill. The party running to get out of the way, Maſter Mowbray fell, and ſome of the other children fell over him. The cart went over his breaſt; one of the children, daughter of the lady above alluded to, had part of her dreſs torn off by the wheel; and the ſiſter of the deceaſed was dragged, by an officer belonging to the German Legion (at Hilſea), from before the wheel, ſo much at his own hazard, that the wheel actually grazed her head. The boy was inſtantly bled by the ſurgeon of one of the German Regiments, and viſited by Mr. Soaper, ſurgeon, of Southwick; but both declared he could ſcarcely ſurvive to be conveyed home, and he died on the road. He was perfectly ſenſible, and complained little, but of thirſt; he ſaid he ſhould be better when he got home to his father's bed; and a little before he expired, he raiſed himſelf, and putting his arms round his mother's neck, kiſſed her. He did not ſpeak afterwards, but expired in the eaſieſt manner. He was an only ſon, eight years and a half old; a remarkably fine boy, of a frank and manly ſpirit, and was juſtly beloved and admired.

30. Henry Carter, eſq. of Leiceſter, father of Mr. Henry C. of Briſtol; a gentleman of conſiderable literary attainments and great benevolence.

At Briſtol, Mrs. Boardman, relict of Col. B. of the Royal Scotch Greys, and ſiſter to Henry Darell, eſq. of Caſtle-hill, in Kent.

At Swanſea, Francis Earl of Landaff, Viſcount and Baron of Thomaſtown, governor and cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Tipperary. His Lordſhip was born in 1738; and married, Sept. 6, 1764, Eliſha, ſecond daughter of James Smyth, eſq. of Tinney park, co. Wicklow, ſiſter of the Right. Hon. Sir Edward Skeffington Smyth, bart. and granddaughter of Edward Smyth, Lord Biſhop of Down and Connor; by whom he had iſſue, 1. Francis-James, born Jan. 20, 1768, now Earl of Landaff, married, July 10, 1797, Cecilia, daughter and coheireſs of John Latouche, eſq. of Harriſtown; 2. Montague, born Auguſt 18, 1773, a colonel in the Army; 3. George, born July 1779; 4. the Lady Elizabeth. His Lordſhip married, ſecondly, June 1784, the Lady Catharine, ſecond daughter of Clotworthy Skeffington, Earl of Maſſereene, who died without iſſue Feb. 9, 1796. The Earl of Landaff was deſcended from a family of great antiquity, originally reſident at Rader in Glamorganſhire, and poſſeſſed of the town of Landaff, where, in the cathedral church, are many antient monuments to the Mathew family, particularly one of David Mathew the Great, ſtandard-bearer to Edward IV. (ſee Willis's *Landaff*). By intermarriage with the Houſe of Ormond, his Lordſhip's anceſtors became poſſeſſed of large eſtates in Ireland, where, for nearly two centuries, they have reſided at Thomaſtown in Tipperary, formerly reckoned the moſt magnificent demeſne in Ireland. A curious account of the ſplendid manner of living of an anceſtor of this noble family at Thomaſtown, may be ſeen in Sheridan's Life of Swift. The late Earl was a nobleman of the moſt amiable and conciliating manners, and poſſeſſed, in an eminent degree, the united advantages of captivating addreſs and perſonal beauty.

31. In Laura-place, Bath, Michael Richardſon, eſq. merchant, of Liverpool.

At Teignmouth-houſe, Devon, Henry Chichley Michell, eſq. ſon of the late Rev. Henry M. vicar of Brighthelmſtone, and reſtor of Mareſfield, Suſſex.

At his houſe in Wells, Richard Jenkyns, eſq. an eminent attorney.

*Lately,*

*Lately*, at Haverfordweſt, in Wales, John Caſſan, eſq. a captain in the Army. This gentleman was a half-brother of Stephen Caſſan, of Sheffield-houſe, near Maryborough, in the Queen's County, eſq. who married one of the two daughters of —— Mercer, eſq. (whoſe other daughter married Richard Fitzgerald, of Mount Ophaley, co. Kildare, eſq.; by which marriage ſhe became ſtep-mother to the Dowager Counteſs of Kingſton.) The above-mentioned Stephen dying the 23d of April, 1773, left iſſue, 1. Alicia, married to the Rev. Mr. Howſe (whoſe death was recorded in p. 483), by whom ſhe has Alicia, married to Dean Browne, of the county of Galway (ſee p. 303); 2. Matthew, bred at Oxford, to whom deſcended the entailed eſtate of Sheffield, married to a daughter of the great Col. Ford, and has iſſue but one ſon, Stephen Sheffield Caſſan, bred at Dublin, and now practiſing at the Iriſh Bar; 3. Stephen, likewiſe bred at Dublin Univerſity, and likewiſe at the Bar, but practiſed at the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bengal, and died at Bombay in 1794, having married Miſs Sarah Mears, only daughter of Capt. Mears, in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice (but not the moſt diſtant relation to the famous Captain M.) and left iſſue, now living, Stephen Hyde Caſſan, for whom the Hon. John Hyde ſtood ſponſor. Capt. John Caſſan, the ſubject of this article, married Miſs Price, of a very antient Welſh family; by which lady he has left iſſue two ſons, one a lieutenant in the 54th Regiment; the other a lieutenant in the 56th. The deceaſed bore a moſt excellent character, and rendered himſelf as conſpicuous for his private worth as for his courage in the field. His death, without doubt, was accelerated by his confinement, for ſeveral months, in a French priſon; and the premature death of his ſon (Matthew, a lieutenant in the 53th Regiment), who was unfortunately killed in a duel ſome time previous to his father's death.

At Taplow, of a bilious fever after lying-in, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Neville, and eldeſt daughter of Samuel Gardiner, eſq. of Combe-lodge.

*Aug.* 1. In Great Pulteney-ſtreet, Bath, in his 56th year, Thomas Newte, eſq. of Grove-houſe, Brompton, author of "Proſpects and Obſervations on a Tour in England and Scotland, natural, œconomical, and literary, 1791," 4to; reviewed vol. LXI. pp. 748, 820, 900, 1083.

Mr. Blackhall, jun. draper, Nottingham.

2. At her houſe in the Lower Green, Briſtol, aged 70, Mrs. Frances Hotchkin.

In Paul-ſtreet, Portland-ſquare, Briſtol, Mr. Harris Smith, lieutenant in the Navy.

Levy Grabb, a Jew. While in converſation with ſome neighbours in Roſemary-lane, he laughed at a joke with ſuch violence that he broke a blood-veſſel, and expired ſoon afterwards.

After a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Tottenham, wife of Ponſonby Tottenham, eſq. M.P. for New Roſs.

3. In Portland-place, Lady Ridley, wife of Sir M. W. Ridley, bart. M.P. for Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne.

At Fairwater-houſe, Taunton, co. Somerſet, Stephen Remnant, eſq.

At Blackheath, Mrs. Aylwin, wife of George A. eſq. of Lower Thames-ſtreet.

Mrs. Watts, relict of the late Alderman W. of Leiceſter.

Aged 60, Mrs. Cooper, relict of Mr. Wm. C. watch-maker, of Derby.

At the George inn, Derby, in his 51ſt year, W. Pearſon, eſq. of Streatley, near Reading, Berks.

In her 29th year, after attending divine ſervice twice, and receiving the Sacrament, Miſs Bower, of Bradford, co. York. Half an hour before her death ſhe read prayers to her ſervants, and at that time enjoyed her uſual good ſtate of health. To the poor and to her ſervants her loſs will be irreparable.

At Bradford, co. York, aged 73, of apoplexy, Samuel Skelton, eſq.

Mr. Edwards, brewer, of Stoke's Croft, near Briſtol.

About 7 in the evening, Mr. J. Rawes, ſhoe-maker, of Lancaſter, returning home on horſeback over Lancaſter ſands, from Cartmel, unfortunately not being acquainted with the ford, the horſe got out of his depth, and they were both drowned. The horſe was found on the ſhore the next morning, near Bolton-by-the-Sands. In the evening of the ſame day the body of Mr. R. was found, by ſome labouring men, near Heſt-bank. He has left a widow and two young children.

Miſs Fitzgerald, daughter of Thomas F. eſq. of Geraldine, co. Kildare, Ireland.

4. Found dead in his bed, at the Chough inn at Saliſbury, on his way home from Wincheſter fair, Mr. John Walters, a reſpectable dairy-man, living near Frome.

As ſome workmen were ſinking a vault for Mr. Crawley, wine-merchant, of Ipſwich, the work gave way, and falling in upon them, Mr. Scarlett, the bricklayer, was killed, and his ſon, about 9 years old, who went to call him to dinner, was alſo killed very near him. He has left a wife and three other children. Four workmen were buried in the ruins, but were dug out, one with his thigh and another with his leg broken, and the two others were ſlightly bruiſed.

At his houſe on Pownall terrace, Lambeth, William Granſtone, eſq. brother to the late Admiral Goodall.

At Tiverton, Devon, Richard Neſbit, eſq. formerly major of the 63d Foot.

Baroneſs Pfeilitzer, niece of Wm. Mauduit, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and only ſiſter of Lucas Garvey, eſq. of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

At her houſe in Manchester-ſquare, after two years illneſs, Mrs. Melliſh, widow of the late Charles M. eſq. of Blyth, co. Nottingham, where her remains were interred in the family-vault.

5. At Richmond, Surrey, Mr. James-Cecil Dixon, ſurgeon.

At Chiſwick, Middleſex, Rich. Bradley, eſq. late an eminent iron-founder, of Bankſide, Southwark.

At Lewiſham, in Kent, in her 21ſt year, Miſs Louiſa-Anne Thornhill, third daughter of the Rev. John T. of that place.

At Cote, near Briſtol, Mrs. Henderſon, wife of Samuel H. eſq.

In Sackville-ſtreet, Dublin, in his 73th year, John Godley, eſq.

6. Suddenly, at the Antigallican coffee-houſe, in Threadneedle-ſtreet, much regretted and reſpected, Mr. Oppenheim, a reputable Jewiſh merchant.

At Iſleworth, Middleſex, David Vander Heyden, eſq. formerly in the Eaſt India Company's civil ſervice.

At Park, co. Glamorgan, in her 86th year, Mrs. Price, relict of the late Samuel P. eſq. of that place.

Aged 61, Mrs. Langley, widow of Geo. L. eſq. of Golding-hall, Salop, and youngeſt daughter of the late Sir Francis Fuſt, bart. of Hill-court, co. Glouceſter.

7. In Groſvenor-ſtreet, in childbed (ſee p. 773), the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Irby, wife of the Hon. Frederick I. ſecond ſon of Lord Boſton.

At Ramſgate, in his 64th year, Henry Creſſwell, eſq. of St. Mary-at-Hill, London, many years a repreſentative in Common Council for the ward of Billingſgate.

8. At her father's houſe, in Cambridge-ſtreet, St. James's, in childbed, aged 29, Mrs. Bell, wife of John B. eſq. of Brook-green, Hammerſmith.

In his 61ſt year, Mr. Colwell Langdon, ſen. of Leiceſter.

At Walton-houſe, near Tewkeſbury, co. Glouceſter, Mrs. Smithſend, widow of Nicholas S. eſq. of that place.

9. At Black-pool, where he went for the benefit of his health, aged 14, James, 4th ſon of Mr. Jackſon, of Leiceſter.

On the Broad-quay, Briſtol, much reſpected, Mr. Wm. Hayes.

At his chambers in Clement's-inn, Mr. Michael Hayman, attorney.

10. Found hanging in a ſtore-room in her own houſe, the wife of Mr. Wm. Giles, a reſpectable farmer at Brotherhood-court, near Canterbury, Kent.

At Braunſton, aged 79, Mr. Wm. Hodges, formerly an eminent draper there.

Found dead in his bed, whither he went the preceding evening in good health, aged 73, John Biſhton, eſq. of Killall, Salop.

11. At Lewes, Suſſex, in the prime of life, in conſequence of having been thrown out of his chaiſe and breaking his leg, on the laſt day of Lewes races, John Addams, eſq. of Rotherhithe.

At his lodgings in Bath, Wm. Radford, eſq. of Taviſtock, Devon.

At Kenegie, Cornwall, Mrs. Lambert, widow of Charles L. eſq. of Bow-park, in Ireland, and ſiſter to Lord Sherborne.

Miſs Plumer, daughter of the late Thomas P. eſq. of Lilling-hall, co. York.

Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. J. coal-merchant, Rownham-wharf, Briſtol.

12. At Beckenham, in Kent, the dowager Lady Dacre, widow of Thomas Barrett Lennard, Lord Dacre, of Belhouſe, Eſſex, and ſiſter to the late Earl Camden.

Aged 16, Miſs Clare Latham, 3d daughter of Mr. Thomas L. ſurgeon at Bexley, Kent.

At Hampſtead, aged 71, Philip Ibbetſon Fenton, eſq. formerly of Riga.

At his houſe in Carpenter's-buildings, London-wall, the Rev. Wm. Edmiſton, many years curate and lecturer of St. Andrew Underſhaft.

13. John Weſt, eſq. alderman of the city of York, of which he ſerved the office of lord mayor in 1794.

Miſs Nichols, eldeſt daughter of Mr. N. of Spa-place, Leiceſter. She was taken ill with a ſlight pain in the head about two in the afternoon, and died in the evening.

14. After a long illneſs, at her houſe in Percy-ſtreet, aged 82, Dame Elizabeth Goſling, widow of Sir Francis G. knt. who was elected alderman of the ward of Farringdon Without in 1756; ſheriff in 1758; and died Dec. 29, 1768 (ſee vol. XXXVIII. p. 591). She was one of the ladies mentioned by Mrs. Barbauld in her Life of Richardſon, under the name of "Miſs M. afterwards Lady G."

At Woodford, Eſſex, aged only a few days, a ſon of Peter Free, eſq.

At his lodgings in George-ſtreet, Brighthelmſtone, after a lingering illneſs, in his 26th year, Lieut. Bourke, of the S. Glouceſter Militia. He was the oldeſt lieutenant in the regiment, and is much regretted by his officers and men.

15. In Bridge-ſtreet, Briſtol, aged 77, Mrs. Grace Baker, widow of Mr. Robert B. formerly merchant-tailor, of that city.

16. At Derby, Mr. John Thompſon, a rope-maker in a reſpectable line of buſineſs, hung himſelf.

Samuel Stapleton, eſq. late major of 1ſt Fencible Dragoons, and barrack-maſter of Arundel, Suſſex.

17. At Cheltenham, John Younghuſband, eſq. late captain in the Royal Navy.

At

At Tunbridge wells, Sophia Countess of Mount-Edgecumbe, third daughter and coheiress of John Earl of Buckinghamshire; born March 26, 1768; and married, Feb. 25, 1789, to Richard Earl of Mount-Edgecumbe, who, with five children, three sons and two daughters, have suffered, by her death, an irreparable loss. She was beautiful in her person; an exemplary mother; her heart was tender and benevolent; and her manners amiable, gentle, and unassuming. Her remains were removed from his Lordship's house in Berkeley-square, in a hearse and six, with two mourning-coaches, containing some of her Ladyship's domesticks, to Mount-Edgecumbe, near Plymouth, for interment in the family-vault there.

18. In John-street, St. James's-square, Mr. Winkfield, yeoman of the mouth to his Majesty.

20. Mr. Vaughan, who formerly kept the Swan inn at Thornbury.

1. In the 43d year of her age, Mrs. Aperne, wife of Mr. James A. bookseller, in Cornhill; who, with two sons and six daughters, have deeply to lament their irreparable loss. She possessed as good a heart as ever inhabited the human breast; and the whole study of her life was to discharge faithfully the respective duties of wife and mother. Her domestic virtues, indeed, were the theme of every one's praise who knew her: how much more highly then must they have been estimated by her afflicted husband, who was constantly within the sphere of their influence! Yet, as an alleviation of the family's distress under this great loss, it pleased Divine Providence in some degree to prepare them for the shock, by the gradual progress of her disorder to its fatal termination.

25. At his house at Brompton, in his 73d year, Francis Grojan, esq. an eminent attorney in Vine-street, Piccadilly, clerk to the Commissioners of the Court of Requests, and many years deputy high bailiff of the city and liberty of Westminster.

At his house in Conduit-street, Hanover-square, aged 73, James Robson, esq. formerly an eminent bookseller in New Bond-street, and many years high bailiff of Westminster. Mr. R. was in the commission of the peace; and to considerable classical acquirements had added the advantages of travel, which rendered his company a source of gratification, as his death has been of sincere regret, to a large and amiable family, and a very extensive circle of friends. To his sterling worth and merit we shall endeavour to do justice in our next.

27. Of a mortification in his bowels, at his father's house at Enfield, in his 3d year, the second son of Capt. Berkeley.

## BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 22, to August 26, 1806.

| Christened. | | | Buried. | | | Between | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males | 854 | 1700 | Males | 770 | 1431 | | 2 and 5 | 151 | 50 and 60 | 117 |
| Females | 836 | | Females | 681 | | | 5 and 10 | 65 | 60 and 70 | 104 |
| | | | | | | | 10 and 20 | 63 | 70 and 80 | 55 |
| Whereof have died under 2 years old 519 | | | | | | | 20 and 30 | 98 | 80 and 90 | 34 |
| Peck Loaf 4s. 5d.; 4s. 5d.; 4s. 5d.; 4s. 2d.; 4s. 3d. | | | | | | | 30 and 40 | 115 | 90 and 100 | 6 |
| Salt £.1. 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. ½ per pound. | | | | | | | 40 and 50 | 124 | 100 0 | 105 0 |

PRICES OF FLOUR, August 25:

Fine 70s. to 72s.—Seconds 60s. to 63s.—Pollard 24s. to 26s.—Bran 8s. to 10s. 0d.

Return of Flour, August 9 to August 15, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 12,355 Sacks. Average 69s. 9d. ½ 4s. 5d. lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, August 16, 46s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Aug. 20, 1806, is 46s. 4d. ½ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, August 25:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kent Bags..... | 5l. 0s. to 6l. 6s. | Kent Pockets..... | 5l. 5s. to 6l. 10s. |
| Suffex Ditto..... | 5l. 0s. to 5l. 16s. | Suffex Ditto..... | 5l. 5s. to 6l. 6s. |
| Essex Ditto..... | 5l. 0s. to 5l. 10s. | Farnham Ditto..... | 7l. 0s. to 8l. 0s. |

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, August 25:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. James's—Hay... | 3l. 0s. 0d. to 4l. 18s. 0d. | Average | 3l. 19s. 0d. |
| Straw... | 1l. 14s. 0d. to 2l. 2s. 0d. | Average | 1l. 18s. 0d. |
| Whitechapel—Hay... | 3l. 10s. 0d. to 5l. 0s. 0d. | Average | 4l. 5s. 0d. |
| Clover.. | 4l. 10s. 0d. to 5l. 15s. 0d. | Average | 5l. 2s. 6d. |
| Straw... | 1l. 12s 0d. to 2l. 0s. 0d. | Average | 1l. 16s. 0d. |

SMITHFIELD, August 25. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef..... | 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d. | Pork..... | 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d. |
| Mutton..... | 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d. | Lamb..... | 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. |
| Veal..... | 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. | Beasts 1900. Sheep and Lambs 19,900. | |

COALS, Aug. 25: Newcastle 38s. 6d. to 49s. 6d. Stone Coal 60s. 6d. to 70s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 88s. Curd 92s. CANDLES, 11s. per Doz. Moulds 12s.

TALLOW, per stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 9d. ½ Clare Market 3s. 9d. ½ Whitechapel 3s. 9d.

# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1806.

| Days | Bank Stock. | 3per Ct. Red. | 3per Cent. Consols. | 4per Ct. Consol. | 5per Ct. Navy. | 5per Ct. 1797. | Long Ann$^s$. | Short Ann$^s$. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | Exchequ. Bills. | South Sea Stock. | Old Ann$^s$. | New Ann$^s$. | Omnium. | Irish 5per Ct. | Imp$^l$ 3per Ct. | Eng. Lott. Tickets. | English Prizes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | ——— | 62½ | 62¼ a ⅜ | 81½ | 95½ | ——— | 18 | ——— | ——— | 1 a 2 dif. | 1dif. 1pr. | 68½ | ——— | ——— | 6½ ⅜ 7⅛ pr. | ——— | 62⅛ | ——— | ½ perCt.disc. |
| 29 | 212 | 63½ | 62¼ a 63¾ | 81½ | 95½ | ——— | 18 | ——— | 185½ | 1 a 2 dif. | 1dif. 1pr. | 67½ | ——— | ——— | 7½ ⅜ pr. | 92½ | ——— | ——— | ½ perCt.disc. |
| 30 | 211½ | 64 | 63½ a 63 | 81½ | 95½ | ——— | 18 | ——— | ——— | 1 a 2 dif. | 1dif. 2pr. | 68 | ——— | 63⅛ | 8⅛ 7⅝ pr. | ——— | 63⅛ | ——— | ½ perCt.disc. |
| 31 | 212 | 64⅛ | 63½ a 64 | 82½ | 95⅝ | ——— | 18⅛ | ——— | ——— | 1 a 2 dif. | 2p. 1d. par | 68 | 63⅛ | ——— | ⅜ 9 9⅛ pr. | 93½ | 63⅝ | ——— | ½ perCt.disc. |
| 1 | 212½ | 64½ | 63½ a 64⅛ | 83½ | 96½ | ——— | 18⅛ | ——— | 187½ | 1 a 2 dif. | 1dif. 2pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 9⅛ ⅜ pr. | ——— | 63⅛ | ——— | ½ perCt.disc. |
| 2 | ——— | 64⅝ | 64⅛ a 65 | 83⅛ | 96⅝ | ——— | 18⅛ | ——— | ——— | 1 a 2 dif. | par 3 pr | ——— | ——— | ——— | 9⅛ 10⅛ 11⅛ pr. | 94⅛ | ——— | ——— | ½ perCt.disc. |
| 3 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 213 | 66⅛ | 65½ a 66⅛ | 84⅛ | 99⅛ | ——— | 19 | ——— | 192½ | 1 a 2 dif. | par 3 pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 12⅛ 11⅛ pr. | ——— | ——— | 19 15 0 | Full Money |
| 5 | 215 | 66⅛ | 65⅝ a 66 | 85⅛ | 99⅛ | ——— | 18⅝ | ——— | 193½ | 1 a 2 dif. | par 3 pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 12⅛ 11⅛ pr. | 96½ | ——— | 19 15 0 | Full Money |
| 6 | 214½ | 65⅛ | 65⅛ a 64⅝ | 84⅛ | 98⅛ | ——— | 18⅛ | ——— | 192½ | 1 a 2 dif. | par 3 pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 11⅛ 10⅛ pr. | ——— | 64⅛ | 19 15 0 | Full Money |
| 7 | 214½ | 65⅛ | 64⅝ a 65⅛ | 85 | 98⅛ | ——— | 18⅛ | ——— | ——— | 1 a 2 dif. | par 2 pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 11 10⅛ pr. | ——— | 64⅛ | 19 15 0 | Full Money |
| 8 | 215 | 65⅛ | 64⅛ a ⅜ | 84⅛ | 97⅛ | ——— | 18⅛ | ——— | 190½ | 1 a 2 dif. | 2 pr. 1 dif. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 10⅛ ⅜ pr. | ——— | 64⅛ | 19 15 0 | Full Money |
| 9 | ——— | 64⅛ | 64⅝ a 65 | 83⅛ | 98⅛ | ——— | 18⅛ | ——— | ——— | 1 a 2 dif. | 1 pr. 1 dif. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 11 9⅛ pr. | 94½ | ——— | 19 15 0 | Full Money |
| 10 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 214⅛ | 65 | 63⅛ a 64⅛ | 83⅛ | 97⅛ | ——— | 18⅛ | ——— | ——— | 1 a 2 dif. | 1 pr. 1 dif. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 9⅛ 10 pr. | ——— | 63⅛ | 19 15 0 | Full Money |
| 12 | 214⅛ | 64⅛ | 63⅛ a 64⅛ | ——— | 97⅛ | ——— | ——— | ——— | 189 | 1 a 2 dif. | 1 pr. 1 dif. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 9⅛ 9 pr. | ——— | ——— | 19 15 0 | Full Money |
| 13 | 215 | 64⅛ | 64⅛ a 63⅝ | 83⅛ | 97⅛ | ——— | 18⅛ | ——— | 188½ | 1 a 2 dif. | par 1 pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 9⅛ 9 pr. | ——— | 63⅛ | 19 15 0 | Full Money |
| 14 | 214⅛ | 65⅛ 62⅛ | 64⅛ a 62⅛ | 83⅛ | 96 | ——— | 18⅛ | 1½ | 189½ | 1 a 2 dif. | 1 dif. 1 pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 9 10⅛ 5⅛ pr. | ——— | 64⅛ | 19 15 0 | Full Money |
| 15 | 214½ | 63⅛ | 63 a 61⅛ | 80⅛ | 94⅛ | ——— | 17⅛ | ——— | 184 | 1 a 2 dif. | 1 pr. 1 dif. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 7⅛ 5⅛ pr. | ——— | 62⅛ | 19 15 0 | Full Money |
| 16 | ——— | 62⅛ | 62⅛ a 61⅛ | 80⅛ | 94½ | ——— | 17⅛ | ——— | ——— | 1 a 2 dif. | par 2 dif. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 6 5⅛ pr. | ——— | ——— | 19 15 0 | Full Money |
| 17 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 214⅛ | 62⅛ | 62⅛ a 61⅛ | 80⅛ | 94⅛ | ——— | 17⅛ | ——— | ——— | 1 a 2 dif. | par 2 dif. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 6 5⅛ pr. | 92½ | 61⅝ | 19 15 0 | Full Money |
| 19 | 214½ | 62⅛ | 62⅛ a 61⅛ | 81⅛ | 95 | ——— | 18 | ——— | ——— | 1 a 2 dif. | par 2 dif. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 6⅛ 5⅛ pr. | ——— | ——— | 19 15 0 | Full Money |
| 20 | ——— | 62⅛ | 62⅛ a 61⅛ | 80⅛ | 94⅛ | ——— | 17⅛ | ——— | 185½ | 1 a 2 dif. | par 2 dif. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 6 5⅛ pr. | ——— | 61⅛ | 19 15 0 | Full Money |
| 21 | 213⅛ | 62⅛ | 61⅛ a ⅜ | 80⅛ | 94⅛ | ——— | 17⅛ | ——— | 183½ | 1 a 2 dif. | 2 dif. par | ——— | ——— | ——— | 5 5⅛ pr. | ——— | ——— | 19 15 0 | Full Money |
| 22 | 214⅛ | 62⅛ | 61⅛ a ⅜ | 80⅛ | 94⅛ | ——— | 17⅛ | ——— | ——— | 1 a 2 dif. | 1 dif. 1 pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 4⅛ 5⅛ pr. | 92 | 61⅛ | 19 15 0 | Full Money |
| 23 | ——— | 62⅛ | 62⅛ a ⅜ | 80⅛ | 94⅛ | ——— | 17⅛ | ——— | ——— | 1 a 2 dif. | 1 dif. 1 pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 6 7⅛ pr. | 92½ | ——— | 19 15 0 | Full Money |
| 24 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 215 | 64 | 63⅛ a 62⅛ | 81⅛ | 95⅛ | ——— | 18⅛ | ——— | 187 | 1 a 2 dif. | par 1 dif. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 8⅛ 6⅛ pr. | ——— | ——— | 19 15 0 | Full Money |
| 26 | 215⅛ | 63⅛ | 62⅛ a ⅜ | 80⅛ | 94⅛ | ——— | 18 | ——— | ——— | 1 a 2 dif. | 1 pr. 1 dif. | ——— | ——— | 62⅛ | 7 6⅛ pr. | ——— | ——— | 19 15 0 | Full Money |
| 27 | 216 | 63⅛ | 62⅛ a 63⅛ | 81⅛ | 95⅛ | ——— | 18 | ——— | 186½ | 1 a 2 dif. | 1 dif. 1 pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 6⅛ 7⅛ pr. | ——— | 62⅛ | 19 15 0 | Full Money |

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